

STRATIGRAPHIC CROSS SECTIONS
EXTENDING FROM
DEVONIAN ANTRIM SHALE TO MISSISSIPPIAN SUNBURY SHALE
IN THE
MICHIGAN BASIN

Topical Report

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Geological Survey Division
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Lansing, Michigan 48909

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Prepared for
The Dow Chemical Company
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STRATIGRAPHIC CROSS SECTIONS EXTENDING FROM DEVONIAN ANTRIM SHALE TO MISSISSIPPIAN SUNBURY SHALE IN THE MICHIGAN BASIN

ABSTRACT

The Devonian shales of the eastern United States are a potential source for tremendous volumes of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons. The Antrim Shale of Michigan is a part of this extensive body of rock. The bituminous and combustible nature of lower Antrim Shale beds have been known for over 100 years. In Michigan a program is underway to test the feasibility of in situ processing of Antrim Shale to produce energy values. To help achieve this objective, and as a part of the Shale Characterization Program, stratigraphic cross sections showing the Antrim Shale and associated formations have been constructed for various parts of the Michigan Basin. The cross sections are constructed from gamma ray logs.

The principal formations shown on the stratigraphic sections include the Antrim Shale of Devonian age, the Ellsworth Shale which correlates primarily with the Antrim Shale but whose uppermost part appears to correlate with parts of certain formations of Mississippian age, and the Bedford Shale, Berea Sandstone and Sunbury Shale of eastern Michigan. The Bedford Shale immediately overlies the Antrim in eastern Michigan. Except for the basal few feet of section which may be Devonian, the Bedford is considered as Mississippian in age. Formations superjacent to the Bedford (the Berea Sandstone and Sunbury Shale) are Mississippian in age. Regional cross sections constructed from gamma ray logs offer a more practical and more precise illustration of the stratigraphic associations of these Devonian and Mississippian formations in the Michigan Basin.

Data from gamma ray logs and records of 99 individual wells distributed throughout the Southern Peninsula of Michigan were used to construct six cross sections. Sixteen of the wells are used as common control points where the cross sections intersect. This produces a network of intersecting cross sections which illustrates depths, thicknesses, and the stratigraphic relationship of the subject formations in various sectors of the Basin, and provides a framework for other studies connected with the Shale Characterization Program.

Introduction

The Devonian shales of the eastern United States are a potential source for a tremendous volume of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons. Upper Devonian shales of special significance are the Ohio Shale, New Albany, Chattanooga and others which can be correlated with the Antrim Shale of Michigan. The bituminous and combustible nature of lower Antrim Shale beds have been known for over 100 years. Antrim Shale gas has been produced in Michigan for many years, and analyses of potential oil content of Antrim shales were published more than 60 years ago (Smith, 1912, pp. 258-59).

In Michigan a program is underway to test the feasibility of in situ processing of Antrim Shale to produce energy values. To achieve this objective the program consists of four tasks, two of which are principally field investigations and two of which are basic support studies. One of the support studies deals with shale characterization. An important element of this study is to provide stratigraphic cross sections of the Antrim Shale and its equivalent rocks in the Michigan Basin. Over part of the Basin, the black Antrim shales interfinger with a lithologically different shale. The upper part of this Antrim Shale equivalent is thought to be of Mississippian age. The sequence is further complicated in a part of the Basin by lithologically similar black shales of Mississippian age which immediately overlie black Antrim shales. The stratigraphic cross sections, based on gamma ray logs, thus cover several formations ranging in age from Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian.

The stratigraphic interval encompassing the Devonian black shales includes several formations and extends from the base of the Antrim Shale upward to the top of the black Sunbury Shale considered to be of Mississippian age. The interval involves two depositional regions within the Michigan Basin. In the eastern part of the Basin, the Antrim Shale is overlain, in ascending order, by the Bedford Shale, Berea Sandstone and Sunbury Shale. Traced westward, the upper part of the eastern Antrim merges with the lithologically dissimilar Ellsworth Shale; the Bedford Shale and Berea Sandstone thin westward and merge as a thin unit into the upper part of the Ellsworth Shale. The Sunbury Shale also thins and is absent in some parts of western Michigan. The stratigraphic sequence of formations in the western part of the Basin have thus been defined, in ascending order, as Antrim Shale, Ellsworth Shale and, where recognized, Sunbury Shale. An oil-and-gas bearing interval in the upper part of the Ellsworth Shale has been referred to as "Berea" because it occupies a stratigraphic position similar to the Berea Sandstone of eastern Michigan.

A facies relationship between a part of the Antrim Shale of eastern Michigan and the Ellsworth Shale of western Michigan has long been recognized. In the central part of the Basin where separation of these formations is less certain, the problem is further complicated by similar black shales (Bedford and Sunbury) of Mississippian age which directly overlie black Antrim shales. Subsurface studies, based on well cuttings, have shown the general stratigraphic relationship between these several formations. The stratigraphic sequence of formations

as recognized in well cuttings has been related to gamma ray log signatures. Regional cross sections based on gamma ray logs offer more precision in illustrating the stratigraphic relationships of the Devonian-Mississippian black shale formations in the Michigan Basin.

Michigan Basin

The Michigan Basin, as commonly described, encompasses about 122,000 sq. mi. On the west it is bordered by the Wisconsin Arch and Wisconsin Dome in central Wisconsin, on the south by the Kankakee Arch in northern Indiana, on the east by the Findlay Arch in northwest Ohio and the Algonquin Arch in southern Ontario. On the north it abuts the Precambrian igneous and metamorphic regions of the Canadian Shield. The Basin thus includes the northeastern part of Illinois, part of northern Indiana and northwestern Ohio and a part of southern Ontario, Canada. A large part of the Basin is covered by Lakes Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, and by the western end of Lake Erie (Figure 1).

The Michigan Basin is commonly referred to as a structural basin. It is nearly circular in shape and contains rocks of Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Mississippian, Pennsylvanian and Jurassic age. The bedrock, except for thin and isolated outcrops, is covered with Pleistocene glacial deposits up to a 1,000 feet thick in some regions. The deepest part of the Basin is projected to be west of Saginaw Bay in central Michigan. Basal Antrim beds are found at their greatest depth in the basin interior. From this region they rise outwardly toward the Basin margins where they subcrop beneath the glacial drift or the bottom sediments of Lakes Michigan, Huron and St. Clair. Basal beds of the Ellsworth and Antrim outcrop in a number of localities in the northern part of the Southern Peninsula. The overlying Bedford Shale, Berea Sandstone and Sunbury Shale of eastern Michigan are not exposed at the surface. The Bedford, Berea and Sunbury formations, once continuous with correlative rocks in the basins to the south, were eroded and removed from arch areas and are now cut off and isolated within the Michigan Basin. The Antrim, known as Kettle Point Shale in Ontario, extends across Ontario and beneath Lake Erie on into the Appalachian Basin (Sanford, 1969).

Purpose of the Investigation

The purpose of this investigation is to prepare regional and, where necessary, stratigraphic cross sections of the Michigan Basin as a part of the Shale Character-

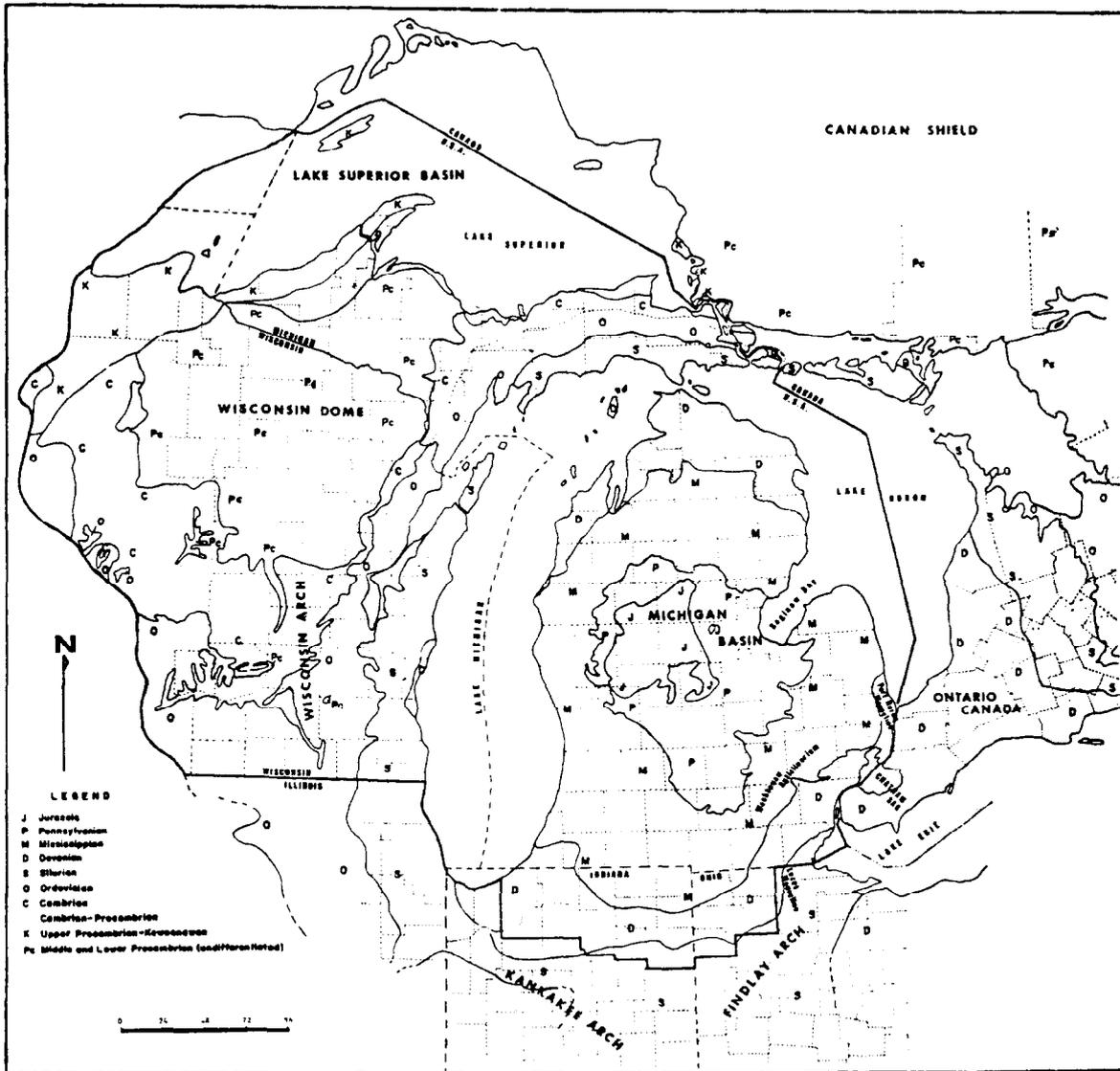


Fig. 1. Index map of Michigan Basin and contiguous structural areas. The index map is reproduced by permission of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and is taken from Memoir 15, Future Oil and Gas Possibilities of Michigan Basin.

istics Program. The objective of the Shale Characteristics Program is to investigate the mechanism of oil shale failure under confined conditions, to determine the variables affecting the extraction of hydrocarbons from Antrim Shale and to better define those areas in Michigan which are suitable for the in situ processing of Antrim Shale.

The goal of the Shale Characteristics Program is to develop more thorough physical, geochemical, lithological and resource inventory data on the Michigan Basin Antrim Shale deposit in order to permit assessment of Michigan oil shale reserves in terms of energy values. Among the expected results of the program are structural and lithofacies maps of the Antrim including maps of the top, bottom and thickness of the oil shale formations, and an assessment of the chemical and physical properties of the Antrim Shale along with its base and cap rock. The cross sections provide a regional framework, useful in the achievement of many of the aforementioned objectives.

The cross sections are essentially gamma ray log correlations. In preparing these cross sections, sample cuttings, core, and outcrop descriptions, combined with other existing data, were considered. The cross sections do not show lithologies other than as expressed by gamma ray log signatures associated with the formations. The stratigraphic interval covered in all cross sections includes all designated formations from the top of the Devonian Traverse Group immediately underlying the Antrim Shale upwards to the top of the Sunbury Shale of Mississippian age.

Discussion of Formations

The formations included in the cross sections range in age from Late Devonian to Early Mississippian. Some discussion of the lithologic characteristics of the formations are pertinent to a better understanding of the cross sections.

Traverse Group formations. The Traverse Group includes rocks which are equivalent to the Hamilton Group of New York, but it also includes beds which are unquestionably Upper Devonian in age (Ehlers and Kesling, 1970, p. 31). The formations are, from base upward: Bell Shale, Rockport Quarry Limestone, Ferron Point Formation, Genshaw Formation, Newton Creek Limestone, Alpena Limestone, Four Mile Dam Formation, Norway Point Formation, Potter Farm Formation, Thunder Bay Limestone, and Squaw Bay Limestone (Figure 2). The

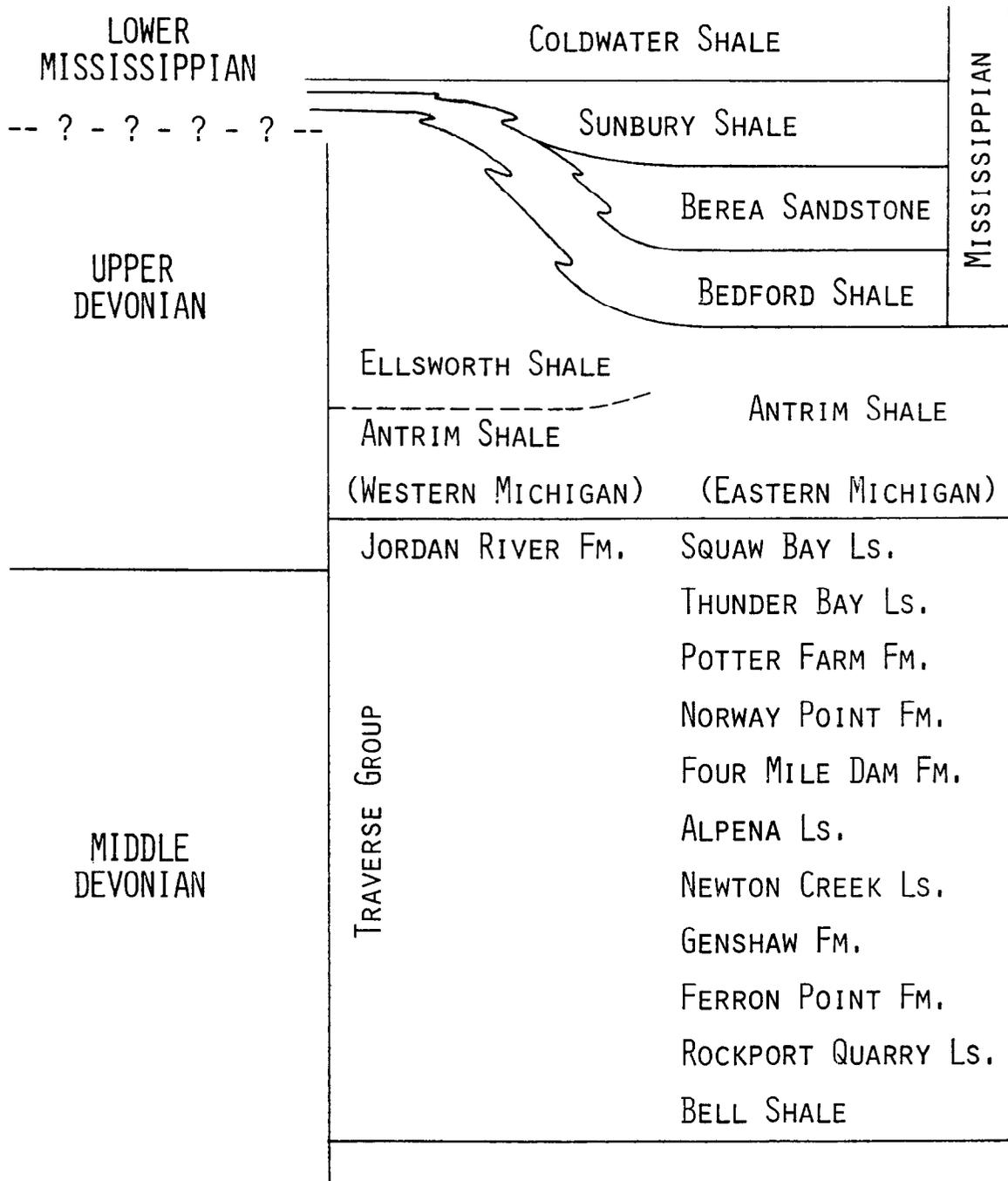


Fig. 2. Chart showing the general relationship of western and eastern Upper Devonian and Lower Mississippian formations in Michigan. The Antrim Shale is considered Devonian. The Bedford Shale of eastern Michigan is considered essentially Mississippian as are all the superjacent Berea Sandstone and Sunbury Shale. The Upper Devonian and Mississippian time boundary appears to be within the upper part of the Ellsworth Shale in western Michigan.

formations are fossiliferous marine limestones and shales. In the vicinity of the type localities in Alpena and Presque Isle counties in the northern part of the Southern Peninsula, the group is about 490 feet thick.

The uppermost formation of the Traverse Group, the Squaw Bay Limestone, is overlain by the Antrim Shale. Described as a brown crystalline limestone about 10 feet thick and containing Upper Devonian cephalopods, it may represent the transition bed between the Traverse Group and the Antrim Shale, although the contact between the two formations is not exposed in outcrop. Most shales below the Squaw Bay formation are described as gray, dark gray or blue-gray in color. The relatively low gamma ray log response to these shales is in distinct contrast to the high gamma ray response of the black Antrim Shale. Because it is by no means certain that the Squaw Bay Limestone formation extends throughout the Michigan Basin, the term "Traverse Group" is applied to those beds extending below the Antrim Shale on the cross sections.

In oil field subsurface studies, the gray shales and gray and brown argillaceous limestones and dolomites that immediately underlie the highly radioactive basal black shales of the Antrim are referred to as "Traverse formation" and are assigned to the Traverse Group. These beds have been described as containing rocks definitely not of the Traverse type, and were recognized as a "transition phase" between the Traverse Group and the Antrim (Hake and Maebius, 1938, p. 45). These investigators did not apply a formal name to the "transitional phase" beds, but did recognize the presence of Squaw Bay Limestone beneath them. The term "Traverse formation" was applied by Riggs (1938, p. 7) to the 50 to 80 feet of shale and shaley limestone below black Antrim shales in Allegan County. He referred to these beds as "Traverse formation" or so-called "Traverse shale" and assigned them to the Traverse Group. Bishop (1940, p. 2159) was of the opinion that the stringers of black shale occurring below the "transitional zone" were more closely related to the Antrim than the Traverse. Cohee (1951, Fig. 10) assigned the "Traverse formation" or "transition zone" beds to the Antrim Shale sequence.

In the Little Traverse Bay region of northwestern Michigan, outcrops of Traverse Group rocks have been given different stratigraphic names from those which crop out in the Alpena area. An interval of thin bedded limestone and shale immediately beneath black Antrim shales has been given the name Jordan River Formation (Kesling, R. V., et al, 1974, p. 114). The Jordan River Formation cor-

relates approximately (though apparently younger) with the Squaw Bay of north-eastern Michigan (Kesling, R. V., et al, 1974, p. 133). In ordinary oil field subsurface studies, both of these formations would be referred to as "Traverse formation" and probably considered as the transitional beds grading upward into the Antrim Shale.

In this report, the "Traverse formation" is assigned to the Traverse Group. For practical reasons, no consideration is given as to whether these beds are transitional between Traverse and Antrim or are, in part, equivalent to the Jordan River Formation or Squaw Bay Limestone.

Antrim Shale. Black, bituminous shales were recognized at Southern Peninsula localities by Douglass Houghton in 1838 and reported by C. C. Douglass as early as 1841. These shales were subsequently and successively assigned to rock sequences called Portage, Huron, Ohio Black Shales, and St. Clair Shales until 1901 (Martin, 1956). In 1901, A. C. Lane applied the term Antrim as a replacement for the term "St. Clair". Although no definite outcrop locality was indicated, the formation is exposed in the northwestern corner of Antrim County from which it was named, and in Emmet, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, and Alpena counties. In addition, reference was also made to the subsurface section of Antrim Shale in St. Clair County. The Antrim Shale was first discussed under its new name in a 1908 report (Lane, 1908, p. 73). In this discussion the Antrim was said to consist of "dominant shales, black and bituminous at the bottom, then blue sometimes, and at the top where it passes into the Berea Grit, or horizon thereof red or interstratified with sandstone and gritty". This description, of course, is not in accord with modern views of Antrim lithology.

More modern references to the Antrim Shale derived from subsurface studies describe it as consisting of dark gray to black, hard, thin-bedded, brittle carbonaceous shale interbedded with some gray shale in the lower part. Dark brown bituminous limestone concretions ranging up to five feet in diameter are common near the base of the Antrim (Cohee, 1951).

The Lexicon of Geologic Names of the United States for 1936-1960 (Keroher, 1966) follows Cohee's 1951 description of the Antrim Shale. In addition, the Lexicon provides these statements: "In eastern Michigan, thickens northward from 130 feet in Washtenaw County to 500 feet in Montmorency County; in western (sic) Michigan, underlies Bedford Shale; in western Michigan, grades laterally into Ellsworth Shale. Upper Devonian and Lower Mississippian".

Attempts have been made by biostratigraphers to subdivide the Antrim according to outcrop observations. The basal beds have been referred to as Norwood Shales and the type locality is given as north of Norwood in Section 27, T.33N., R.9W., Charlevoix County (Martin and Straight, 1956, p. 227). The nomenclator for the Norwood Shale appears to be G. E. Ehlers, who first used the term in a 1938 guidebook. The term was applied to the Antrim overlying the Squaw Bay Limestone near Alpena in at least one cross section (in Kesling, R. V., Segall, R. T., and Sorensen, H. O., 1974, p. 116, 132). Historical data and commentary on Antrim outcrops is cited by Kesling and others who have also attempted to revive the term "Norwood Shale". In their 1974 publication they present a map (p. 122) showing black Norwood Shale underlying black Antrim Shale which in turn is overlain by the Ellsworth Shale. Gamma ray logs show the possibility of separating the Antrim Shale into beds or formations and the reranking of the Antrim as a group. At the present time the term "Norwood Shale" is not used in subsurface investigations.

In the northern part of the Southern Peninsula where Traverse Group rocks and Antrim Shale outcrop in numerous localities, the contact between the uppermost Traverse Group formation and the Antrim Shale is not exposed. Drill holes in the floor of the Paxton Quarry (Antrim Shale) in Alpena County offer little solution to the nature of the Squaw Bay-Antrim contact. The top of the Antrim has not been observed in outcrop, and the base has not been definitely determined in outcrop. Subsurface studies based on well cuttings show variable solutions to the separation of Traverse and Antrim rocks and those overlying the Antrim. There are upper Traverse shales which may be dark gray or black, and which may be classified as Antrim, but they do not have the same degree of gamma ray response as most Antrim type shales. Parts of the Bedford Shale are black and difficult to distinguish from the Antrim. On gamma ray logs these Bedford Shales in some areas frequently have the same magnitude of radioactivity as the underlying Antrim. The increased use of gamma ray logs helped to better differentiate between Traverse, Antrim and overlying lithologies. Therefore the base and top of the Antrim Shale, for the purpose of this study, have been arbitrarily defined on the basis of gamma ray logs used in the several cross sections. The higher degree of radioactivity associated with most black shales classified as Antrim apparently has not been a criterion for helping to define the formation in outcrop, but it is a useful criterion in subsurface studies involving gamma ray logs.

Ellsworth Shale. The Ellsworth Shale was first described and separated from the Antrim Shale by Newcombe (1932, p. 159) in his study of a test well drilled for oil at Muskegon, Michigan. The formation was later redefined to include an outcrop-quarry exposure as the type locality. The type locality for the Ellsworth was given as the NE 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 26, T.32N., R.8W., Banks Township, Antrim County. Also included in the redefinition was the subsurface section of another well drilled in Section 9, T.10N., R.16W., Muskegon Township, Muskegon County (Newcombe, 1933, pp. 49-51).

Earlier references to Antrim Shale exposures in the Charlevoix County area included green shales now assigned to the Ellsworth Shale formation. The Ellsworth is an apparent western facies of a part of the Antrim Shale as originally defined in the subsurface of eastern Michigan. Parts of the Ellsworth also relate to the Bedford Shale, Berea Sandstone and Sunbury Shale formations stratigraphically above the Antrim Shale of eastern Michigan.

The Lexicon of Geologic Names of the United States for 1936-1960 (Keroher, 1966, p. 1243), citing the work of Cohee (1951) provides this information: "Because upper part of Antrim shale is known to grade laterally westward into lower part of Ellsworth and upper part of Antrim shale is considered to be of lower Mississippian age (Weller and others, 1948, Geol. Soc. America Bull., v. 59, no. 2, chart 5), the Upper Devonian and Mississippian time boundary appears to be within Ellsworth shale in western Michigan and within Antrim in eastern Michigan."

In the subsurface the top of the newly defined Ellsworth Formation was placed at the base of the Coldwater Shale Formation, generally marked by a bed of red limestone traceable over a large area of western Michigan and now referred to as Coldwater Red Rock. The base of the Ellsworth Shale was drawn at the occurrence of the underlying brown or black Antrim Shale. The intervening rocks between the top and base of the Ellsworth were described as blue shale, light and dark gray shale, and greenish-gray shales. As more subsurface data accumulated, it became apparent that beds of limestone and dolomite, some of which were sandy and oolitic, were also common in parts of the Ellsworth extending over several counties in the western and southwestern part of the Basin.

Intertonguing of Ellsworth-Antrim Shales. Inspection of Antrim Shale well cuttings and cores, taken in regions where Ellsworth Shale is not ordinarily considered a part of the stratigraphic sequence, reveals thin beds and partings

of Ellsworth lithology interposed between typical Antrim lithology. On a larger scale, it is known that the Antrim of eastern Michigan merges westward into the greenish-gray Ellsworth Shales. The intertonguing and facies relationship of the Ellsworth-Antrim shales poses problems in correlation and determination of the thickness of the two formations.

Commenting on the Antrim, Newcombe (1933, p. 48) said: "The Antrim beds usually contrast rather sharply with the Traverse below, but in central Michigan they may alternate upward with gray and green shales which grade into either the Bedford or Ellsworth formations". On the same page he also states: "The thickness varies from less than 100 feet to over 450 feet in various parts of Michigan, with the beds thickest in the central area of the Basin and the north Saginaw Bay region. The maximum thickness may be exaggerated by incorrect correlation, as the physical appearance of the overlying Bedford may be very much like the Antrim. The problem of correlating the black shales in Michigan seems to be as perplexing as that which caused the famous Ohio controversy of overlap versus lateral gradation, which Prosser (94) very thoroughly summarized. The possibilities are essentially the same. There is meager subsurface evidence to shows (sic) that the Antrim is overlapped (95) by the Bedford in the western part of the State, grades laterally (96) into the Bedford in the north central part of the State, and that the Berea-Bedford pinches out (97) between the Antrim and Sunbury in the south central part of the State."

Hale, in her studies, also recognized the intertonguing or alternation of green Ellsworth and brown Antrim shales. Because drillers found it difficult to pick a good top for the Antrim, the first brown shale coming in with the green shale was usually called "light Antrim" and the true black-to-brown shale was designated as "dark Antrim". The same practice is prevalent today among some drillers and geologists. Occasionally, the upper part of the Ellsworth Shale will be noted as "light Antrim" on some well records. Hale suggested that the alternating green and black Ellsworth-Antrim shales might be called "Elltrim" and that the green shale above be called true Ellsworth (Hale, 1941, p. 716). The term "Elltrim" has little practical application and has been seldom used.

In a study of the Antrim-Ellsworth-Coldwater shales, Tarbell (1941, p. 727) recognized that the Antrim thinned to the west and interfingered with the Ellsworth Shale. An east-west cross section from Bay County to Allegan County, Michigan, showed Antrim Shales merging into Coldwater-type shales which in turn

merge into Ellsworth type shales. In this study the lithology of the cuttings were studied microscopically, strip logs were prepared and transferred to two diagrams, and strata were matched and joined in what appeared to be the most probable relationships (Tarbell, 1941, p. 724). The stratigraphic interpretation, based on the arrangement of the strip logs, was that the great mass of gray shales, dominately of Coldwater type, is entirely younger than the Antrim but the Ellsworth must be considered in part equivalent to the lower part of the Coldwater of the eastern counties, and in part equivalent to the upper part of the Antrim, also of the eastern counties. A large body of gray shale of "Coldwater type", in Kent County, was said to seem equivalent to the upper part of the Antrim and actually below some Ellsworth type beds, but equivalent to other parts of the Ellsworth (Tarbell, 1941, p. 733).

Another study (Cohee and others, 1951) showed the Antrim Shale of western Michigan to be from 150 to 300 feet thick. In western Michigan the upper part of the black Antrim Shale was said to grade laterally into the lower part of the greenish-gray Ellsworth Shale. Because of this intertonguing of greenish-gray and black shale, it was again confirmed that a boundary between the Antrim and Ellsworth was difficult to establish (Cohee and others, 1951). This study also suggested that along the western boundary of the State the Ellsworth Shale overlying the black Antrim was 400 to 600 feet thick, but toward the east it graded almost entirely into black shale along a north-south line running approximately through the center of the State (Cohee and others, 1951). Cohee's studies also indicated that in central Michigan the Ellsworth grades into the Sunbury Shale which rests directly on the Antrim.

It is evident from the preceding discussions that the general relationship between the Ellsworth and Antrim formations is established, either as an intertonguing, interfingering, lateral transition or facies relationship. On the eastern side of the Basin, Bedford Shale, Berea Sandstone and Sunbury Shale, respectively, lie above the Antrim. Traced to other parts of the Basin, the Bedford Shale appears to thin and merge into the Ellsworth. In other areas, portions of the Bedford are lithologically similar to the Antrim and lie directly upon it. The Berea Sandstone appears to pinch out entirely to the west. The Sunbury Shale also thins westward and pinches out over a large part of western Michigan. However, a black shale, not as radioactive as the Sunbury to the east, is found at the top of the Ellsworth Shale in areas of western Michigan. Thus

the entire interval--from basal Antrim upward to the top of the Sunbury Shale--is stratigraphically related in a complicated way.

Bedford Shale. The Bedford Shale and the overlying Berea Sandstone were first identified in Michigan in a well drilled in the Courthouse Square at Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County (Rominger, 1876, p. 92). Black bituminous shales, 28 feet thick, were logged above the Berea Sandstone, and reference made to their correspondence to the lower black portion of the Cuyahoga shales of Ohio. The Bedford is commonly described as a gray shale. In some areas of central and eastern Michigan, dark-gray to black shale beds may occur above the Antrim. Thin beds of Berea-type sandstone may occur within the Bedford Shale. The upper part of the Bedford may be silty and sandy and grade upward into the Berea Sandstone. The sandstone of this gradational zone is commonly assigned to the Berea, and the gray shale to the Bedford (Cohee and others, 1951). Where essentially all shale, the Bedford may be as much as 200 feet thick.

The section of strata now called Ellsworth was formerly correlated with the Berea-Bedford of eastern Michigan. Newcombe (1933, p. 51, pp. 78-79) concluded that the beds were not exactly equivalent to these formations, and some of the strata were older than the Berea and Bedford of eastern Michigan. The Bedford Shale does not outcrop in Michigan but can be traced in subcrop beneath Pleistocene glacial drift on the east side of the Southern Peninsula. As noted by Cohee (1951) the Bedford Shale thins in a westerly direction and merges into the upper part of the Ellsworth.

Berea Sandstone. The Berea Sandstone, identified in Michigan by Rominger (1876, p. 92), is characteristically a light gray, fine grained sandstone which in some areas may contain beds of gray shale similar to the underlying Bedford. The Berea Sandstone has never been observed at the surface in Michigan, but its subcrop beneath Pleistocene glacial drift can be traced in wells in an uninterrupted arc around the east side of the Southern Peninsula. Studies of well cuttings suggest that the Berea can be divided into several lithologic units.

In a study of the Berea Sandstone in eastern Michigan, Cohee and Underwood (1944) distinguished three lithologic units. The three units supposedly can be related to geographic areas of eastern Michigan. The description of these units were later restated (Cohee and others, 1951). The lower unit was described as light gray sandstone, fine grained, dolomitic, silty and shaley, cemented with silica

and dolomite, and micaceous and pyritic. The middle unit is friable, fine grained sandstone composed of angular quartz grains. According to Cohee (1951) thin beds of shale and tightly cemented sandstone are interbedded with the friable sandstone in places. The upper unit is lithologically similar to the lower unit but less shaley and pyritic. While the characteristics of the Berea interval are variable, Cohee's Berea units are rarely distinguished on drilling records.

It has been recognized for many years that the Berea, as a sandstone or siltstone, does not extend into the western part of the Southern Peninsula. Previous investigations have shown that the Berea, like the underlying Bedford Shale, thins in a westerly direction and pinches out or merges with a thin section of Bedford which in turn merges into the upper part of the Ellsworth Shale of western Michigan. In western Michigan the upper part of the Ellsworth contains dolomite and limestone beds which contain gas and oil. These strata, which may be sandy or silty in places, have been called Berea by some subsurface workers because it occupies approximately the same stratigraphic position as the Berea Sandstone of the eastern part of the State. It has been suggested that this interval is possibly the time equivalent of the Berea Sandstone in eastern Michigan but was deposited in a sea receiving little clastic material (Cohee and Underwood, 1944).

Sunbury Shale. Although black, bituminous shales were logged in the same well in which the Bedford and Berea formations were first identified (Rominger, 1876, p. 92) the name Sunbury was first applied to similar black shales found in a well drilled on the Campus of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1900. The Sunbury Shale is thickest in eastern Michigan, exceeding 100 feet in some places in the vicinity of Saginaw Bay. It extends over most of the Southern Peninsula but thins westward from eastern Michigan. In some parts of western Michigan the Sunbury is absent, but in other parts of western Michigan it grades into gray and greenish-gray shales of the Ellsworth Shale.

Bedford Shale, Berea Sandstone and Sunbury Shale. These formations are correlated with the Bedford, Berea and Sunbury formations of Ohio (Cohee and others, 1951) and the Appalachian Basin (DeWitt, 1970) on the basis of lithology and stratigraphy. The formations do not extend from the Michigan Basin into the Appalachian Basin, having been eroded from the Findlay Arch in northwestern Ohio and the Algonquin Arch of southwestern Ontario, Canada. According to DeWitt (1970, p. G10), the ages assigned to the Bedford Shale, Berea Sandstone, and

Sunbury Shale of the Appalachian Basin can be projected into the Michigan Basin with confidence. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, much of the Bedford Shale, all the superjacent Berea Sandstone, and the Sunbury Shale of the Michigan Basin were stated to be of Early Mississippian age and make up the Kinderhook Series in the Michigan Basin. The basal few feet of the Bedford Shale in the vicinity of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, is apparently Devonian in age (DeWitt, 1970, p. G5). Whether the basal part of the Bedford Shale in the Michigan Basin is of Devonian or Mississippian age is a moot point according to DeWitt (1970, p. G10).

Coldwater Red Rock. The youngest stratigraphic interval dealt with in the cross sections is the Coldwater Red Rock, considered to be the basal beds of the Coldwater Shale formation. Thin red shales and limestones near the base of what is now considered the Coldwater Shale have been recognized by drillers for many years. Well records published in 1912 (Smith, 1912, pp. 152, 154, 155, 157) note these red sediments, which were variously assigned to the Coldwater Shale and sometimes to the Berea horizon. In a well drilled at Charlotte, Eaton County, many years prior to 1912, the Berea "Horizon" was said to be represented by gritty red shales. It was further stated that the Berea formation existed as a sandstone only on the eastern side of the Basin, being generally represented by red shales in the western half of the State (Smith, 1912, pp. 154-155). Thus in earlier years these red sediments were variously assigned, sometimes to the Coldwater, but generally to the then-called Berea horizon and Bedford Shale on the west side of the Basin. Rocks in western Michigan which were once assigned to the Bedford are, of course, now called Ellsworth.

Eventually these red shales and limestones became significant as marker-beds. In a 1928 paper, (Newcombe, 1928, p. 207) it was pointed out that the red shale which replaces part of the Berea in the southwestern part of the State may be used as a marker in a few limited localities, but the stability of its position is not certain. In the same paper, a red calcareous shale in the Coldwater formation was said to serve as an aid to delineate structural trend at Muskegon. In a later paper (Newcombe, 1932, p. 156) dealing with the Muskegon oil field, reference is made to a bed of red, shaley fossiliferous limestone in the lower part of the Coldwater which can be so "easily recognized that it is the most useful horizon marker in the field." The term Coldwater Red Rock probably stems from this reference.

The red limestone and shale bed, which overlies the Sunbury Shale or its equivalent, may be equivalent to the Rockford Limestone which overlies the New Albany Shale in northern Indiana and Illinois (Cohee and others, 1951). According to Lineback (1970, p. 35) the Rockford Limestone is not recognized in the Michigan Basin, but as the Jacobs Chapel Bed probably occupies a position above the Sunbury Shale, the Jacobs Chapel may correlate with the basal part of the Coldwater in northeastern Indiana. The Jacobs Chapel Bed may equate with the red rock horizon.

In parts of western Michigan the Coldwater Red Rock consists, in drillers terms, of two "streaks" which may cover an interval as much as 20 feet thick. In parts of the Basin, red sediments may not be recognized either due to depositional pinch out, lateral facies change, or erosion. A thin non-red facies of the red unit may occur immediately above the Sunbury Shale in the eastern part of the Basin. A reddish shale in the lower part of the Coldwater in some areas of this region but well above the Sunbury does not seem to be correlative with the Coldwater Red Rock as generally identified.

Oil and Gas Zones

Oil and gas "shows" have been logged in porous intervals found in parts of most stratigraphic units discussed and illustrated in this report. Commercial oil and gas production has been established in some of them.

Antrim-Ellsworth. Because of the intertonguing or facies relationship between these two lithologically different shale formations, their oil and gas aspects are discussed under one heading. The Antrim Shale has long been known for its oil shale possibilities (Smith, 1912, p. 258-59) and for its bituminous, and carbonaceous characteristics, distributed unevenly vertically and perhaps laterally throughout its areal extent. Liquid hydrocarbons have not been produced from the Antrim, and shows of oil have rarely been recorded from wells that have been drilled completely through the formation. In western Michigan where Ellsworth shales are interbedded with shales of the Antrim type, oil and gas shows have been found at several levels within the Ellsworth. It has been suggested that gas and possibly oil from the Antrim formation may have found its way from the Antrim into the overlying or contemporaneous rocks (Hake, 1938, p. 405). The record of an oil and gas test well drilled in Manistee County, western Michigan, in 1977, indicated shows of oil in the basal part of the Antrim, described elsewhere in this report as Unit 1 B.

Shows of gas are common in the black Antrim and in that part of the Ellsworth which is contemporaneous or interbedded with the Antrim. Most producing Antrim gas reservoirs are located in the lower part of the shale sequence, and most Ellsworth gas reservoirs have been found in dolomite beds in the uppermost 100 feet of the formation. Ellsworth oil pays are located in dolomite or limestone lentils found near the top of the formation. Other oil bearing zones occur at greater depths within the formation. The uppermost Ellsworth reservoir rocks of western Michigan have been called Berea by some subsurface geologists because they occupy approximately the same stratigraphic position as the Berea Sandstone of eastern Michigan.

Berea Sandstone. The Berea Sandstone of eastern Michigan has produced oil and gas in commercial quantities from numerous fields since 1925. Pay zones are generally in the finer, less porous sandstones of the upper most beds. Saltwater is found in the more friable sandstones beneath. So-called "Berea" pay zones of western Michigan are in the Ellsworth Shale facies of the eastern Antrim Shale and Bedford Shale.

Coldwater Red Rock. Although there is no evidence that the Coldwater Red Rock is a potential oil reservoir, or that oil has actually been produced from this interval, oil and gas shows have been found associated with this marker bed. In describing the geology of the Muskegon oil field, Newcombe (1932, p. 156) mentions that oil and gas are found in considerable quantities at this horizon in some parts of the producing area.

Scope of the Investigation

The stratigraphic interval important to the Shale Characterization Program extends from the top of the Traverse Group of Middle Devonian age and includes, in ascending order, the Antrim Shale, the Ellsworth Shale, Bedford Shale, Berea Sandstone, Sunbury Shale, and the basal bed of the Coldwater Shale. The interval includes formations of Devonian and Mississippian age.

The scope of this investigation is essentially limited to the construction of stratigraphic cross sections covering the aforementioned formations, and the reporting of background data necessary to the understanding of the geologic interval and the cross sections. The cross sections have been generated from gamma ray logs but do not graphically show the lithologies other than as reflected by

the gamma ray log signatures. By establishing a stratigraphic framework based on gamma ray logs, a better basis for detailed mapping and geologic analyses of black shales may result.

Previous Investigations

Many studies have been made and published on one or more of the stratigraphic divisions covered in this report. Some of the more pertinent information gleaned from these studies has been previously cited to provide historical perspective and contrasting views leading to the present understanding of these rock divisions. Numerous graphic cross sections have been published showing the stratigraphic relationship of these rock divisions covered in the Traverse Group to Sunbury Shale interval in the Michigan Basin. Nearly all the cross section presentations have been based on studies of well cuttings, descriptive well logs, or some combination of the two. Few of the cross section presentations utilize geophysical logs of the various types such as the gamma ray-neutron.

Graphic cross sections of the Bedford-Berea formations of eastern Michigan were published by Cohee and Underwood in 1944. These sections, based on well cuttings, showed the stratigraphic relationship and lithologies of the Bedford Shale and Berea Sandstone throughout their extent in the eastern part of the Basin. Additional and expanded studies were published by Cohee and others in 1951. The graphic cross sections presented in the 1951 study showed the stratigraphic relationship between the Antrim, Bedford, Berea, and Sunbury formations of eastern Michigan and the Antrim, Ellsworth, and Sunbury shales of western Michigan. These studies did not relate the stratigraphy and lithology to geophysical logs. Presumably the Cohee studies influenced the stratigraphic concepts now currently applied to the Antrim-Sunbury interval. About 16,000 new wells have been drilled in the Basin since the studies of Cohee, so a large amount of new data is available. The increased use of geophysical logs, particularly of gamma ray type, provided an additional means of correlation and delineation of formation boundaries. At least one later study involves gamma ray log correlations.

Lemone (1964, unpublished Ph.D. Thesis) in a comprehensive study of Upper Devonian and Lower Mississippian sediments in the Michigan Basin, confirmed by means of gamma ray log cross sections several previously noted stratigraphic associations reported by earlier investigators. By means of gamma ray logs, it was possible to divide the eastern Antrim into an upper and lower unit. These log divisions

were extended into western Michigan and related to the Antrim-Ellsworth shales of that region. The lower Antrim, as defined by Lemone, is said to be extended over the entire Basin. The upper unit is restricted to the area east of a narrow region which he called the "B" barrier (p. 76). Seven gamma ray log cross sections covering several parts of the Basin show correlations of the Antrim to Sunbury interval. According to Lemone (1964, p. 76) the Ellsworth Shale is equivalent to the upper Antrim-Bedford-Berea sequence in the southwest, to the upper Antrim-lower Berea-Bedford equivalent in west-central Michigan, and is older than the Berea but equivalent to the lower Bedford-upper Antrim in northwest Michigan.

In another study of Lower Mississippian sediments in the Michigan Basin, Asseez (1967, unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, p. 18) attempted to see if there was a significant correlation between color variation in the sediments and radioactive and electric log kicks. Color variation standards were based on the Rock Color Chart (National Research Council, 1948). As many as nine variations were determined for the Antrim Shale. After studying about 40 wells he was convinced that no such correlation exists. The logs were used, when available, to check contacts of two formations when the boundary was difficult to delimit on lithologic basis alone (Asseez, 1967, p. 18). Computer-derived well sections showing the vertical color variations within the individual well were formed into 10 graphic cross sections. Color variations were shown by an individual symbol which was keyed to a selected color standard. Correlation lines showed the stratigraphic relationship of the several formations and the lateral color variation from well to well. The age relation of the Berea-Bedford and the Ellsworth Shale was judged to be uncertain. According to Asseez (1967, pp. 78-79), their gradational contact with the Antrim showed that each is a lateral equivalent of some part of the Antrim Shale. Electric log cross sections were not presented in his 1967 thesis or 1969 published report.

Gamma ray-neutron log cross sections of the stratigraphic sequence in the Michigan Basin have been published (Michigan Basin Geological Society, 1969). The Antrim Shale-to-Coldwater Shale interval is generalized on these cross sections. The lithologies and stratigraphic relationships of the formations are discussed in an accompanying report.

A gamma ray log cross section has been published for Barry County, Michigan. This stratigraphic cross section is more definitive and shows the Antrim Shale-to-Coldwater Shale interval in greater detail (Lilienthal, 1974, p. 8, p. 12).

Use of Gamma Ray Logs in Stratigraphic Cross Sections

Gamma Ray-Neutron Logs. Gamma ray-neutron logs, many of which are commercially available, have been used in Michigan for over 25 years. Because they can be run in fluid-filled or empty holes, open or cased, and are primarily lithology measuring logs, they are particularly useful in differentiating formations of varying lithologies. Gamma ray logs measure the natural radioactivity of the rocks. The gamma rays result from the decay of radioactive elements, primarily of radioactive potassium (K^{40}) and the radioactive elements of the uranium and thorium series (Schlumberger, 1972, p. 57). Different rock types emit gamma rays in proportion to the concentration of radioactive elements present in the rocks. Shales, which have high concentrations of potassium, are strong emitters of gamma rays; clean sandstones composed of quartz (SiO_2) and clean limestone composed mostly of calcite ($CaCO_3$) are ordinarily poor emitters of gamma rays (Kelley, 1969, p. 10).

In sedimentary formations, the gamma ray log normally reflects the shale content of the formation because the radioactive elements tend to concentrate in the clays and shales. Clean formations usually have a very low level of radioactivity, unless radioactive contaminants such as volcanic ash or granite wash are present, or when the formation waters contain dissolved potassium salts (Schlumberger, 1972, p. 57).

Except for the Berea Sandstone of eastern Michigan, the formations involved in this investigation are essentially classified as shales. Thin limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and siltstone beds have been identified at various levels in well cuttings from some shale sections. Such thin beds may not be recognized in the gamma ray deflections of a typical shale section. A characteristic of the Devonian black Antrim Shale and the black, Mississippian age, Sunbury Shale is an exceptionally high gamma ray response relative to all other shale intervals found in the Paleozoic sequence in the Michigan Basin. The gamma ray deflections, or signatures, associated with the Antrim and Sunbury formations contrast with those of the intervening formations, the Bedford Shale and Berea Sandstone.

Orientation of cross sections. The distribution and geographic orientation of the cross sections was selected to best show the variation in stratigraphic relationships and character of the Antrim Shale, Ellsworth Shale, Bedford Shale, Berea Sandstone, and Sunbury Shale in different sectors of the Michigan Basin. There are six cross sections involving portions of 99 gamma ray logs of individual wells. Sixteen of the gamma ray logs are used as common control points where cross sections intersect. The network of intersecting cross sections is shown in Figure 3.

When the name Antrim was proposed by A. C. Lane in 1901 for the black shale formation which was then called St. Clair, he also designated St. Clair County as a region which was underlain in the subsurface by Antrim Shale. First references to the Bedford Shale, Berea Sandstone, and Sunbury Shale in Michigan were made from wells drilled in the southeastern part of the State. Although the type localities for these three formations are not located in Michigan, they are considered, along with the Antrim Shale, as "type" formations of eastern Michigan. Correlations with their western Michigan counterparts or facies are in reference to the eastern "type" formation.

The most easterly cross section, Cross Section C (Figure 7), begins in the northeastern corner of Indiana, extends into Michigan in a northeasterly direction and then trends northerly along the eastern edge of the Southern Peninsula until it terminates in Alpena County. The northern terminus of this cross section is near the erosional edge of the Antrim Shale and about 12 miles west of the Paxton quarry where beds in the lower part of the Antrim are exposed. The geographic orientation of this cross section is arranged to show the characteristics of the "type" Antrim, Bedford, Berea, and Sunbury formations as reflected by their gamma ray log signatures on the eastern side of the Southern Peninsula.

The Ellsworth Shale, which overlies the black Antrim Shale, is best developed and more clearly defined on gamma ray logs of wells drilled in western Michigan. The most westerly cross section, Cross Section A (Figure 10), begins in the northeastern corner of Indiana and trends northwesterly into Michigan and then essentially north into Antrim County. The northern terminus of this cross section is about three miles to the west of an Ellsworth outcrop-quarry section designated as the type locality for the Ellsworth Shale (Newcombe, 1933, pp. 49-51). The geographic orientation of this cross section is arranged to show a relatively rapid transition from Antrim-type shale into Ellsworth type as reflected by

gamma ray log signatures, and to show the increase in thickness from the top of the Traverse Group to the top of the Sunbury Shale.

Cross Sections A and C illustrate the difference in the stratigraphic sequence from the top of the Traverse Group to the top of the Sunbury Shale in the western and eastern parts of the Basin. Cross Section E (Figure 9) and Cross Section D (Figure 8) are oriented mainly in a general south-to-north direction to show the changes that occur between the eastern and western parts of the Basin.

Cross Section B (Figure 5) and Cross Section F (Figure 6) trend in general north-east to southwest directions. They are oriented to show the merging of a part of the Antrim Shale into Ellsworth Shale, the westward thinning of the Bedford Shale, the pinch out of the Berea Sandstone, and the westward thinning of the Sunbury Shale.

Construction of cross sections. Six stratigraphic cross sections were prepared to show the relationship and gamma ray log characteristics of the subject formations in the different parts of the Michigan Basin. The general format of the cross sections is designed to be illustrative and to best show, by gamma ray logs, the stratigraphy of the several formations. Therefore they differ somewhat from conventional stratigraphic cross sections. In order to make cross sections of manageable size, they have not been constructed in natural horizontal scale. Individual cross sections have been divided into parts, or segments, designed so that they can be used individually or joined together to form a continuous cross section.

The wells shown on the cross sections are more or less equally spaced. Approximate distances between wells are shown on the structure section immediately below the stratigraphic section. The distances between wells were determined by plotting each well location as close as possible on a sectionized, paper base map (DNR Map No. 03523, Scale 1:500,000). Straight-line measurements were then made between control points and then converted to approximate distances in miles. The structure section is intended to graphically show the relative difference in sea level datums of the various formations at the specific well location. Datums for the individual formations are found in the Appendix.

Gamma ray logs used in the cross sections have been marketed under several different logging company names. The logging methods and resulting logs are

essentially the same. Data covering the various logs are found in the Appendix. With one exception, all gamma ray log curves were hand-traced on vellum tracing paper from the 2 inch = 100 feet scale. The single exception was photographically reduced from the detail log (5 inches = 100 feet) to the 2 inch = 100 feet scale, and then traced from the photograph onto the cross section draftings.

The gamma ray calibrations commonly used in Michigan most frequently result in the gamma ray curve going off scale adjacent to the Antrim and Sunbury shales. When the gamma ray deflection exceeds the 10 divisions to the right of the zero line on the standard API log heading, the deflection is again picked up on the left margin and continued. In a number of cases the entire gamma ray response to the Antrim Shale section is incomplete in that the maximum deflection has not been traced on the log. So that the character and shape of the gamma ray deflection will be more evident than shown on the original log, the curves have been traced to show the "offset" deflections as continuous segments. In those cases where the maximum deflection was not recorded on the original log, the gamma ray curve is open and does not extend beyond the API Unit scale shown at the top of the log tracing.

The top of the Traverse Group (or base of the Antrim Shale) is used as the reference plane for all six stratigraphic cross sections. The base of the Antrim Shale is arbitrarily defined by gamma ray logs and corresponds to the base of the lowest Antrim beds showing the greatest deflection to the right on the gamma ray curve. The lowest Antrim bed shown in the cross sections is labeled as Unit 1 C and in a few wells, Unit 1-A, B, C. On gamma ray logs this lowest unit consists of several gamma ray deflections. The top of the Traverse Group is given in the Appendix for each well used in the cross sections. All shale or shaley limestone intervals below the reference plane are assigned to the Traverse Group. Some of the shale beds at the top of the Traverse Group and immediately below the Antrim Shale are described as gray, brown, and black, but they do not have the same degree of gamma ray deflection.

All major lithologic units depicted on the cross sections are identified by their most widely recognized stratigraphic name. Unofficial subunits, devised solely for correlation of parts of gamma ray curves, are labeled and identified within the Antrim Shale and Bedford Shale and their correlative parts within the Ellsworth Shale. Not all subunits can be identified within the Ellsworth.

Correlations

Part of the data incorporated in this report and used in the cross sections are a continuation of investigations begun about a decade ago in an attempt to gain better insight into the stratigraphic relationship of the eastern Antrim, the Bedford, Berea, and Sunbury formations, and their corresponding intervals in different parts of the Basin.

An inspection of hundreds of gamma ray logs covering the Traverse Group to Sunbury Shale interval in eastern Michigan led to the conclusion that individual formation signatures could be further subdivided into units which apparently relate to the lithologic character of the specific interval and not to statistical fluctuations in gamma ray count. In a given area of the Basin the characteristics of the gamma ray signatures and those of the smaller units are consistent but they gradually change from region to region. By dividing the larger signatures into smaller units, it is possible to trace individual formation beds for long distances and into other parts of the Basin.

In the original study, the Antrim Shale of eastern Michigan was divided into six units based on the relative amount of radioactivity as reflected by the gamma ray curve. The lowermost unit was designated as Unit 1 and later subdivided, in ascending order, into Unit 1 C, Unit 1 B, and Unit 1 A. The five additional Units, in ascending order, are: Unit 2, Unit 3, Unit 4, Unit 5, and Unit 6. The overlying Bedford Shale was subdivided into Unit 7 and Unit 8. The Berea Sandstone was labeled Unit 9. The designated units have no formal status as smaller divisions of the Antrim, Bedford, or Berea formations. They appear to be useful as aids in helping to decipher the regional stratigraphy of the Basin. Insofar as they are based on apparent relative amounts of natural radioactivity inherent in the rocks, in this sense they may be regarded as beds of the formally defined formations.

Because the Shale Characteristics Program includes subtasks such as geochemical, lithological, and physical characterization of the Antrim Shale and presumably its Ellsworth Shale component, the informal Antrim units may be of stratigraphic value in these studies. Geochemical, lithological, physical, and paleontological data derived from Antrim or Antrim-Ellsworth cores can be related to gamma ray log signatures, and it may then be possible to further associate these data with the smaller Antrim units. For these reasons, and as a requirement of this investigation, the informal Antrim units have been included on the cross sections.

Correlation of these informal Antrim and Bedford units from well to well was made by visual inspection of the total gamma ray signature and noting the increase or decrease in deflections relative to the unit above or below, or by direct overlay and comparison of the gamma ray log. In those areas where certain units were less distinct, thickness measurements were applied to determine the upper or lower boundary of the unit in question.

For the purpose of this investigation the contact between rocks of the Traverse Group and rocks of the Antrim Shale is arbitrarily defined by their gamma ray characteristics. The contact between the Antrim Shale and the Ellsworth Shale is also based on abrupt differences in gamma ray characteristics in those parts of the Basin where the Ellsworth appears to be a distinctive formation. In certain parts of the Basin, the Bedford Shale has gamma ray characteristics similar to the Antrim. Because of this similarity, the shales would ordinarily be classified as Antrim. These investigations suggest that they should be assigned to the Bedford Shale and have thus been classified as Bedford.

The Antrim Shale of eastern Michigan, as commonly defined by its gamma ray signature, exhibits an overall high degree of gamma ray emission. The degree of deflection or increase to the right on the API scale varies, however, from the bottom to the top of the sequence. These changes in deflection are caused by the relative amount of natural radioactivity in the beds that make up the Antrim Shale sequence. Because of this variation the Antrim can be conveniently divided into divisions, or units.

The variation in gamma ray emission from the Antrim Shale is shown in Figure 4 by a partial gamma ray log section of a well drilled in Sanilac County in eastern Michigan. This well, the Rhoburn No. 1, was one of the early wells drilled by The Dow Chemical Company on their experimental test site in Sanilac County. The well was cored through the Sunbury Shale to Traverse Group interval. The detailed core description (see Appendix H) shows depths to formations, boundary depths between informal Antrim and Bedford units as determined by inspection of the gamma ray log, and the lithology as described from the cores.

The Antrim Shale sequence has been divided into six divisions. The lowermost division, Unit 1, has been further subdivided; the uppermost division is labeled Unit 6. Traced from well to well, certain of these gamma ray-based units maintain their general identity while others decrease or increase in radioactivity

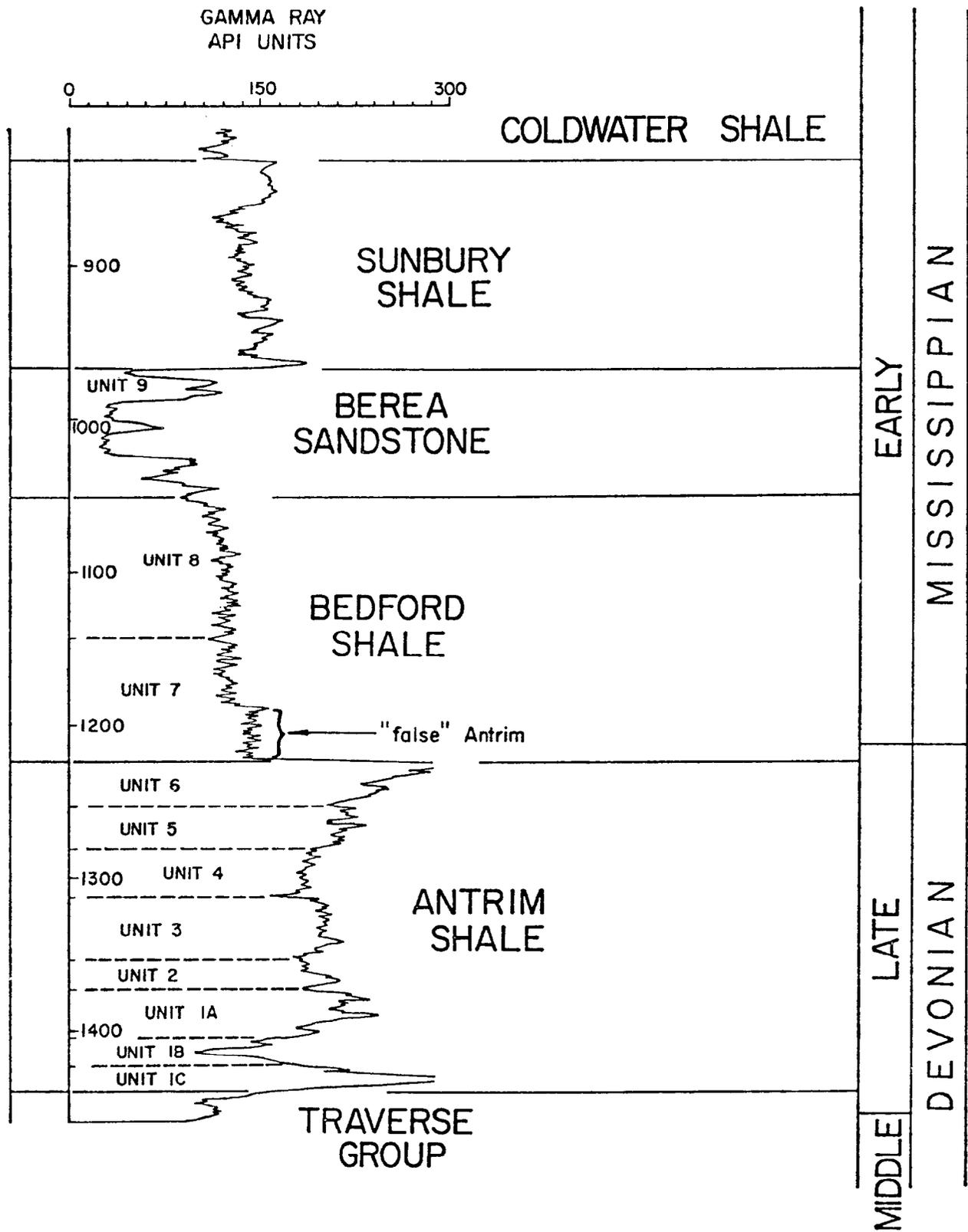


Fig. 4. Portion of gamma ray log curve from The Dow Chemical Company No. 1 Rhoburn well, Sanilac County, Well C 12, Cross Section C (Part 3). The entire sequence shown above was cored. Depths to informal Antrim, Bedford and Berea Sandstone units are shown on the core description in Appendix H. Lower strata of the Bedford are sometimes dark gray in color and may be mistaken for the Antrim.

relative to the unit above or below. In some areas, generally on the edge of the Basin, the uppermost units are not identified. They may be absent because of nondeposition or erosion, or because they have thinned and merged with other Antrim units and have been misidentified.

In viewing the six cross sections it is important to note that in many Antrim sections, Units 1 and 2 and Units 5 and 6 exhibit, in a general but readily apparent way, a higher magnitude of gamma ray deflection than the middle Units 3 and 4. This overall gamma ray curve configuration changes as the Antrim Shale of eastern Michigan is traced with gamma ray logs into western Michigan. Traced westward, it is seen that the upper part of the Antrim, Units 5 and 6, become less radioactive relative to Units 4, 3, 2 and 1. Finally, as the middle and upper parts of the Antrim pass into Ellsworth-type lithology, the only "Antrim-type" gamma ray deflection (or curve) is that of Units 1, 2, and 3. Unit 3 in western Michigan contains transitional beds between the black, highly radioactive Antrim and the overlying Ellsworth Shale. This transitional unit is sometimes called "light Antrim."

General Discussion of Cross Sections

The stratigraphic relationship of the formations within the Antrim to Sunbury interval of eastern Michigan and the Antrim to Sunbury interval of western Michigan is not easily portrayed. No single straight-line cross section is ideal for showing the various stratigraphic situations within the Basin. In subsurface studies, the western interval (Antrim-Ellsworth-Sunbury) traditionally appears to have been correlated with reference to the eastern Antrim, Bedford, Berea, and Sunbury intervals. To that extent, these eastern formations are considered as "type" or standard reference formations although no particular well has ever been designated as the "type" well. The wells used in the cross sections in the studies by Cohee and Underwood (1944) and Cohee and others (1951) might be considered, although these studies of well cuttings were not reconciled to electric or gamma ray logs. Extensive and comprehensive studies have been made of Antrim cores taken from wells drilled at The Dow Chemical Company experimental site in Sanilac County. A gamma ray log of the previously mentioned Rhoburn No. 1, a well drilled on this site, is included on one of the cross sections. Although the Rhoburn log has a characteristic gamma ray response for the Antrim through Sunbury interval for this part of Sanilac County, it is not considered the "type" or standard to which all other gamma ray logs used in the

cross sections have been keyed. The east-to-west stratigraphic relationships are discussed, starting with Cross Section B and then Cross Section F. General north-to-south Cross Sections C, D, E, and A are discussed in that order.

Cross Section B. Cross Section B consists of four parts. It shows appropriate portions of 21 gamma ray logs of wells drilled into or through the Traverse Group of rocks. The section begins in Sanilac County where "type" or characteristic Antrim, Bedford, Berea, and Sunbury formations occur. The section trends west through the central part of the Basin and then southwest to Cass County. The wells are distributed over a distance of approximately 300 miles (Figure 5). See Appendix B for individual well data.

Antrim Unit 1 has been subdivided into three divisions: Unit 1 C, Unit 1 B, and Unit 1 A. The lowermost division, Unit 1 C, is stratigraphically the oldest basal Antrim. Starting with well B 21, Sanilac County, the entire Antrim Unit 1 is about 80 feet thick and attains a thickness of over 100 feet in the central basin wells (wells B 16, B 15, B 14). From this region, Unit 1 and its subdivisions thin in a southwesterly direction and lose identity between wells B 4 and B 3 in Van Buren County, where Unit 1 is overlapped by Unit 2 which then becomes the oldest Antrim above the Traverse Group.

Antrim Unit 1 is characterized by its middle division, Unit 1 B. This subdivision is distinctive and has a different lithology than 1 C below and 1 A above. Generally described as a gray or greenish-gray dolomitic shale which may contain shaley carbonate beds, the magnitude of its gamma ray deflection is similar to that of shales in the Traverse Group, or the Ellsworth Shale and Bedford Shale. In some parts of the Basin, Unit 1 B may contain stringers of Antrim-type shale which have gamma ray deflections similar to the Antrim. Unit 1 B is variable in thickness and may be traced over many parts of the Michigan Basin. In those regions of the Basin where all three divisions of Unit 1 converge to form a thin section, Unit 1 is labeled 1-A, B, C. A similar gray shale interval, near the base of the Antrim, has been figured by Cohee and others (1951, Fig. 10). Unit 1 B should not be confused with the "Traverse formation" of current usage.

Antrim Unit 2 in well B 21 is about 30 feet thick, thins in several wells and then gradually increases up to about 90 feet in thickness in the last few wells of Cross Section B. The gamma ray characteristics of Unit 2 gradually change



Fig. 5. Orientation and trend of Cross Section B. Cross Section B consists of four parts or segments. Numbers 1, 2, 3, and B 21 indicate terminus of individual cross section segments.

in an east-to-west direction and finally overlaps Unit 1 at some point between wells B 4 and B 3. In wells B 8 through B 1 the Antrim Shale is arbitrarily designated as Unit 1 and Unit 2, the section above these units as Ellsworth Shale.

Antrim Units 3 and 4 in well B 21 have a combined thickness of about 60 feet and exhibit a lesser magnitude of radioactivity than Units 2 and 1 below, and Units 5 and 6 above. Unit 3 gradually increases in thickness, and maintains its relative radioactive characteristic as it passes into the lower part of the Ellsworth Shale in well B 8. In wells B 8 through B 1 in Cass County, it becomes the "light Antrim" or transitional beds between the Antrim and the overlying Ellsworth Shale. In well B 8, the combined thickness of Units 3 and 4 is about 170 feet, of which 150 feet is assigned to Unit 4. In wells B 7 through B 1, Unit 4 loses its Antrim-type radioactive characteristics and cannot be recognized within the Ellsworth Shale.

Antrim Units 5 and 6 in well B 21 have a combined thickness of about 60 feet, and a higher magnitude of radioactivity relative to the underlying Units 4 and 3. Both Units 5 and 6 gradually increase in thickness to about 130 feet in well B 15, Midland County, and then begin to decrease. The Antrim-type radioactive characteristics of Units 5 and 6 begin to diminish in well B 9 as these units pass into Ellsworth Shale lithology. In wells B 7 through B 1, Units 5 and 6 cannot be recognized.

The Bedford Shale above the Antrim has been separated into two divisions: Unit 7 and Unit 8. Locally, in areas of abundant well control, there is good correlation of these units from well to well. In other areas, correlation is less secure. The gamma ray signature of the entire Bedford interval is readily recognized where the formation is best developed. It is not so readily recognized in those areas where it and the overlying Berea Sandstone start to thin and merge together, because the Berea may have shale stringers and the Bedford may have Berea-type sandstone beds in the upper part.

In well B 21, Sanilac County, the Bedford Shale is about 220 feet thick, and shows an abrupt contact with the overlying Berea Sandstone. The next well (B 20), located about 18 miles west, shows an anomalous Bedford Shale section with regards to lithology and gamma ray log signature. The top of the Bedford was logged at a depth of 1,513 feet. The drilling records indicate that the

first 47 feet of shale was recorded as dark brown to black, and carbonaceous. The gamma ray signature covering the 47 foot interval exceeds 300 API gamma ray units and is similar to the gamma ray response of the Antrim Shale. The next 194 feet of section down to the top of the Antrim is described as fine-grained gray shale grading into fine-grained white sandstone with calcareous cement. The gamma ray signature of this interval appears to confirm the lithologic description. Because there is no evidence to the contrary, such as a faulty or miscalibrated gamma ray log, it is assumed that the drilling record (see Appendix I) and log are valid.

In wells B 19 and B 18, the gamma ray signature of the Bedford Shale is similar to well B 21, but the section in both wells has thinned to 180 feet and 190 feet, respectively. From well B 18 westward, both units of the Bedford thin and appear to increase in sand or silt content. In well B 12, Montcalm County, Unit 8 is absent and Unit 7 has thinned to about 10 feet in thickness and appears to be entirely shale. In this well the Berea Sandstone is absent and Unit 7 of the Bedford Shale lies between the Sunbury and Antrim shales. From well B 12 the Bedford again thickens and merges laterally into the upper part of the Ellsworth Shale in wells B 9 and B 8. The thickness of the Bedford Shale equivalent, projected from well B 9 to well B 8, amounts to about 100 feet. In the remaining wells, B 7 through B 1, the Bedford Shale equivalent cannot be recognized as a distinctive gamma ray signature.

The Berea Sandstone, Unit 9, contains shale beds similar to those in the underlying Bedford Shale. Gamma ray logs of wells drilled in eastern Michigan generally show one or more beds of shale in an otherwise sand section. In well B 21, Sanilac County, most of the shale is concentrated in the upper part of the Berea. In well B 20, located 18 miles to the west, most of the shale is concentrated in the lower part and represents an anomalous section as does the Bedford Shale below. According to the drilling record for this well, the lower 63 feet of the Berea Sandstone is described as containing sandstone; some light gray and green shale; and gray, arenaceous and micaceous siltstone. The gamma ray signature of this interval appears to substantiate the description. From well B 21 through well B 13 the Berea gradually thins and becomes more silty and shaley, and finally pinches out between wells B 13 and B 12.

The Sunbury Shale which overlies the Berea Sandstone in eastern Michigan is about 125 feet thick in well B 21, Sanilac County. It is readily recognized

on gamma ray logs by its high level of gamma ray emission, except in those areas where it is associated with the Ellsworth Shale. Where the Sunbury is comparatively thick, the overall gamma ray configuration is similar to that of the Antrim Shale; that is--the middle part of the signature exhibits less radioactivity than the lower and upper parts. This "two-prong" configuration persists in Sunbury sections that are as thin as 15 feet. On Cross Section B the Sunbury decreases in thickness from 125 feet in well B 21 to about 10 feet in well B 9, Barry County. In the next well (B 8) 9 miles to the southwest, the Sunbury Shale is absent. In this well the formation beneath the Coldwater Red Rock is classified as Bedford Shale equivalent and is included as a part of the Ellsworth Shale. However, in the next well (B 7) a very thin section of Sunbury Shale appears to be present between the Coldwater Red Rock and the underlying Ellsworth Shale. In wells B 6 through B 1, the Sunbury Shale cannot be identified on gamma ray logs.

The Coldwater Red Rock is a distinctive marker-bed at the base of the Coldwater Shale formation and above the Ellsworth Shale in western Michigan. Its gamma ray log characteristic on the east side of the Basin (well B 21) is a thin gamma ray deflection to the left and immediately above the Sunbury Shale. In this part of the Basin there is no red sediment associated with this thin interval which is about 3-4 feet thick. Traced westward above the Sunbury Shale the interval persists, eventually thickens to as much as 15 feet, and is associated with red sediments where it directly overlies the Ellsworth Shale in wells B 8 through B 1.

Cross Section F. Cross Section F consists of two parts. It shows appropriate portions of 10 gamma ray logs of wells drilled into or through the Traverse Group of rocks. The section begins in Alcona County where "type" or characteristic Antrim, Bedford, Berea, and Sunbury formations occur, and trends southwest into Muskegon County in western Michigan where "type" Ellsworth Shale occurs in the subsurface. Eight of the ten wells used in this section also occur in cross sections oriented in general south to north directions. The wells are distributed over a distance of approximately 187 miles (Figure 6). See Appendix F for individual well data.

The overall gamma ray signatures of the Antrim Shale shown on Cross Section F are similar to most of those in Cross Section B. Antrim Units 1 and 2 and 5 and 6 have a higher magnitude of gamma ray deflection than middle Units 3 and 4.



Fig. 6. Orientation and trend of Cross Section F. Cross Section F consists of two parts or segments. Numbers 1 and F1 indicate terminus of individual cross section segments.

The Antrim Shale is about 300 feet thick in well F 10, Alcona County, and gradually increases to about 585 feet in well F 5, Osceola County. Well F 5 is located in an area of the Basin where difficulty is encountered in differentiating Antrim Shale from overlying Sunbury Shale in well cuttings (Cohee and others, 1951, Figs. 2 and 3). In well F 5 the top of the Antrim is placed at the top of Unit 6. Well F 5 is located in a part of the Basin where transition between Antrim and Ellsworth lithology occurs, thus the middle Antrim units have gamma ray characteristics similar to the Ellsworth.

Antrim Unit 1 in well F 10 has been subdivided into three divisions: Unit 1 C, Unit 1 B, and Unit 1 A. The lowermost division, Unit 1 C (or Unit 1-A, B, C) is stratigraphically the oldest basal Antrim shown in Cross Section F. Starting with well F 10, Alcona County, the entire Antrim Unit 1 is about 90 feet thick and gradually attains a thickness of about 150 feet in well F 7 located approximately 83 miles to the southwest in Clare County. All three subdivisions of Unit 1 increase in thickness; the greater increase occurring in Unit 1 B which thickens from 25 feet in well F 10 to 65 feet in well F 7. From well F 7, Unit 1 gradually thins to 40 feet in thickness in well F 1 in Muskegon County. Unit 1 B decreases in thickness to about 25 feet in well F 4 and, though probably present as a lithological unit similar to the Antrim, it cannot be confidently identified in the remaining wells of the cross section. In those wells where Unit 1 B cannot be recognized, Unit 1 is labeled Unit 1-A, B, C.

Antrim Unit 2 is about 20 feet thick in well F 10 and increases to about 90 feet in well F 1 in Muskegon County. The gamma ray characteristics of this unit stays fairly consistent to well F 4 where it begins to change and reaches a thickness of about 45 feet. In this well it is overlain by the transitional Antrim beds (Unit 3) which grade upward into Ellsworth Shale. In the areas where characteristic Antrim is overlain by Ellsworth Shale, the top of the Antrim Shale is placed at the top of Unit 2. However, in wells F 4 and F 3 the top of the Antrim Shale is placed about 10 feet higher so as to be in better agreement with wells F 2 and F 1.

Antrim Units 3 and 4 have a combined thickness of about 80 feet in well F 10. Southwestward they increase to about 330 feet in thickness in well F 5. The greatest increase is found in Unit 4 which amounts to 260 feet in well F 5. At the start of the cross section in wells F 10 and F 9, Units 3 and 4 are less radioactive than the two units below and above. As these middle units are traced

through following wells, the lower part of Unit 5 becomes less radioactive. Unit 3 gradually changes as it merges with the lower part of the Ellsworth Shale in wells F 4 through F 1. In these wells this unit is regarded as transitional between the Antrim Shale and the overlying Ellsworth Shale.

Antrim Units 5 and 6 have a combined thickness of about 105 feet in well F 10 and about 115 feet in well F 5. Unit 6 has a higher magnitude of radioactivity than Unit 5 which tends to become less radioactive from well to well. In well F 4, Antrim Units 4, 5, and 6 cannot be detected in the Ellsworth Shale section. However, the thin gamma ray deflection in the Ellsworth Shale beneath the base of Unit 7 in well F 4 is considered to be correlative with a part of the maximum gamma ray deflection in Unit 6, well F 5. In well F 5 through F 1, Antrim Units 4, 5, and 6 merge into the Ellsworth Shale and cannot be recognized by gamma ray characteristics.

The Bedford Shale above the Antrim has been separated into two divisions: Unit 7 and Unit 8. The combined thickness of the units amounts to about 125 feet in well F 10. Unit 8 appears to be more sandy or silty and grades downward into Unit 7. In well F 8 in Ogemaw County, the approximate lower half of Unit 7 is a black shale with radioactive characteristics similar to the Antrim. The radioactive lower half of Bedford Unit 7 thins in well F 7 and the upper part becomes more radioactive than in the preceding well F 8. A similar gamma ray response occurs in wells F 6 and F 5. In well F 4 the Bedford Unit 7 has thinned to about 35 feet thick. Although the gamma ray log configuration of this unit appears similar to that in well F 5, it is less radioactive than the overlying Sunbury and the underlying Ellsworth Shale. From well F 4, Unit 7 thins to about 15 feet in well F 1. The unit is within the Ellsworth Shale and is labeled "Bedford Shale equivalent."

The Berea Sandstone, labeled as Unit 9, is a variable formation consisting of siltstones, sandstones, and shales. In some areas of Berea deposition it is difficult to draw a logical boundary between Berea Sandstone and underlying Bedford Shale because of the alternation of sandstone and shale beds. In well F 10, Alcona County, the section assigned to the Berea is about 75 feet thick. The Berea thins to mainly shale in well F 9 located 32 miles southwest. In the next well, F 8, it has thinned to about 25 feet, is still mainly shale, and is gradational with the underlying Bedford interval designated as Unit 8. Between wells F 8 and F 7, the Berea Sandstone, identified as Unit 9, pinches out and is not recognized in wells F 6 through F 1.

The Sunbury Shale is about 20 feet thick in well F 10 and thins to about 15 feet in well F 6 about 100 miles southwest in Clare County. The Sunbury Shale in well F 10 appears less radioactive relative to the gamma ray signatures of the Antrim Shale. The radioactivity increases in well F 9 and remains essentially constant and similar to that of the Antrim in wells through F 5. In well F 4, a black shale occurs at the top of the Ellsworth and below the Coldwater Red Rock. The gamma ray signature of this shale shows a large decrease in radioactivity relative to the Sunbury Shale in the preceding well, F 5. Traced from well F 4 to well F 1, the gamma ray signature decreases and becomes similar to that of the Ellsworth Shale. This interval is correlated with the Sunbury Shale of eastern Michigan and is labeled as "Sunbury Shale equivalent." It is included as a part of the Ellsworth Shale.

A Coldwater Red Rock interval is not evident on the gamma ray log of well F 10. A characteristic gamma ray signature appears above the Sunbury Shale and its equivalent in wells F 9 through F 1. The interval increases in thickness and becomes associated with red shale and limestone toward the western part of the Basin. In western Michigan wells, (F 4 through F 1) the gamma ray signature frequently shows a shale bed interposed between two presumably carbonate beds.

Cross Section C. Cross Section C consist of five parts. It shows appropriate portions of 25 gamma ray logs of wells drilled into or through the Traverse Group of rocks. The section begins a few miles south of the Michigan-Indiana State boundary in Steuben County, Indiana, extends into Michigan and then northeasterly to Sanilac County where the trend is generally to the north, finally ending in Alpena County. Most of the cross section traverses the eastern part of the Michigan Basin where "type" or characteristic Antrim, Bedford, Berea, and Sunbury formations occur, and finally ends in an area where basal Antrim beds subcrop beneath glacial drift or are exposed at the surface. The 25 wells shown on the cross section are distributed over a distance of about 370 miles (Figure 7). See Appendix C for individual well data.

The Antrim Shale in well C 1, Steuben County, Indiana, is about 160 feet thick. Antrim Unit 1 and its subdivisions, and Antrim Units 2, 3, and 4 are recognized in the first 10 wells. In well C 11, a part of Unit 5 appears to be present, and in wells C 12 through C 14 where the Antrim section has increased to about 240 feet, all six units are present. In well C 15, the gamma ray log shows the entire Antrim section to be about 155 feet thick, and only units 1, 2, 3, and 4



Fig. 7. Orientation and trend of Cross Section C. Cross Section C consists of five parts or segments. Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and C 25 indicate terminus of individual cross section segments.

present. This is an anomalous Antrim section similar to well B 20 in Cross Section B. From well C 15, the Antrim section thickens to as much as 380 feet in well C 19, Iosco County. The Antrim section thins from well C 19 to well C 20, is partially eroded and lies immediately below the glacial drift in well C 21, and then thickens again in wells C 22 through C 24. In well C 25, the upper part of the Antrim, Unit 6, has been removed by pre-Pleistocene erosion. It should be noted in Cross Section C that the middle part of the Antrim, generally Units 3 and 4, tend to be less radioactive than the lower and upper two units.

In Cross Section C, Antrim Unit 1 is also characterized by its middle division, Unit 1 B. This widespread and easily recognized unit is present in all 25 wells. In well C 1, Steuben County, Indiana, Unit 1 B is 20 feet thick. In this well, the greenish-gray shale beds of Unit 1 B are separated by a thin bed of Antrim type shale with Antrim type radioactive characteristics. In the next well, C 2, the Antrim type shale is not present. Unit 1 B in well C 1 may be the Selmier Member of the New Albany Shale of Indiana. According to Lineback (1970, p. 41) rocks equivalent to the Selmier Member are included in the Antrim Shale in the Michigan Basin.

Unit 1 B was cored in well C 12, Sanilac County. Well C 12 is the previously mentioned Dow Chemical Company, Rhoburn No. 1 (See Figure 4 and Appendix H). The core description of Unit 1 B shows a variable lithology which was described as follows:

1405.0 - 1405.8	Limestone, white and green gray, mottled, some dark shale
1405.8 - 1406.5	Black shale, reddish, as before
1406.5 - 1407.6	Shale, gray and lt. green-gray, the greener shale is very limy
1407.6 - 1409.0	Limestone, white to lt. greenish
1409.0 - 1411.5	Shale, black, minor green-gray
1411.5 - 1413.0	Shale as above with white lime 1412.0 (6"), and calcareous greenish shale, 1411.5 (2"), 1412.8 (1"), 1412.9 (1")
1413.0 - 1422.5	Shale, black, minor greenish calcareous, shale in thin beds throughout-beds below 1420 are cyclic grading up into lighter color and ending at top in abrupt change to dark above. Considerable pyrite.
1422.5 - 1423.8	Limestone, white and light gray, brecciated with much calcite.

The gamma ray signature of Unit 1 B in well C 12 is not as prominent as in most wells. Whether the described lithology is characteristic of the unit wherever it occurs is unknown. Generally it is described from well cuttings as a gray or greenish-gray dolomitic shale which may contain shaley carbonate beds.

The Bedford Shale in well C 1, Steuben County, Indiana, is identified as Bedford Unit 7, the overlying Unit 8 not being identified on gamma ray logs until well C 4. According to Lineback (1970, p. 33, Fig. 14) a similar shale interval found in a well drilled in Section 16, T.38N., R.13E., Steuben County, Indiana, is assigned to the upper part of the Ellsworth Shale. It has been shown in this report that a part of the Bedford Shale of eastern Michigan grades into the upper part of the Ellsworth Shale of western Michigan.

Bedford Shale Unit 7 is about 40 feet thick in well C 1. Bedford Unit 8 is first recognized on gamma ray logs in well C 4 and on successive gamma ray logs through well C 24. From well C 4 through well C 8, Units 7 and 8 appear to contain numerous silt or sandstone beds which appear to decrease in frequency from well C 9 through well C 25. The Bedford Shale interval increases in thickness from well C 1 to well C 15 in Huron County where it is interpreted to be about 385 feet thick. From well C 15 the Bedford Shale interval decreases to about 100 feet in well C 24. In well C 25, the Bedford has been removed by pre-Pleistocene erosion.

The gamma ray log of well C 15 suggests an anomalous Berea-Bedford interval compared with the logs of adjacent wells. According to the sample description provided by the company (see Appendix J), the top of the Berea was picked at 1,358 feet and the section described as white sandstone, fine to medium grained, with fair sortings. The sandstone interval was 29 feet thick. The next interval, 42 feet thick, is described as black shale with some spore cases. The next lower bed, 18 feet thick, is described as gray, micaceous shale. The next interval, 111 feet thick, is described as gray to black, micaceous shale with some spore cases. The lowermost interval, 216 feet thick and extending from 1,558 feet to the top of the Antrim Shale at 1,774 feet, is described as light gray to white sandstone, tan in upper part, fine grained, slightly friable with trace of calcareous cement; some interbedded, dark gray to black, and gray to green, and light gray shales. An appraisal of the gamma ray signature of the anomalous Berea-Bedford interval appears to confirm the general rock types. Because there is no evidence to the contrary, such as a faulty or miscalibrated

gamma ray log, it is assumed that the drilling record and log are valid. A similar anomalous Berea-Bedford interval and gamma ray log section is shown in well B 20 on Cross Section B.

The Bedford Shale interval in well C 15 combines Units 7 and 8 since the boundary between the two is indeterminate. The combined thickness of Bedford Units 7 and 8 in well C 14 amounts to about 215 feet and is about equal to the thickness of the last described Bedford interval (1,558 to 1,774 feet) in well C 15. There are gamma ray log characteristics in well C 15 which suggest that the lower interval could be correlated with Units 7 and 8 in well C 14, but this would then place an anomalous lithological section within the Berea Sandstone interval. Although such a correlation may be possible, and the Berea-Bedford interval may have this anomalous relationship in the vicinity and beneath Saginaw Bay, the preferred correlation as shown on well C 15 seems the most reasonable.

On Cross Section C the Berea Sandstone, identified as Unit 9, first appears as a thin sandstone in well C 5. In well C 5 it is about 15 feet thick, increases to about 90 feet in some eastern Michigan wells, and then thins to about 35 feet in well C 24 in Alcona County. In well C 25, the Berea is absent because of pre-Pleistocene erosion.

The Sunbury Shale is readily recognized in well C 1, Steuben County, Indiana, and in all wells in Cross Section C with the exception of those where the formation has been removed by erosion. In the first six wells of Cross Section C, the Sunbury averages about 10-15 feet thick and then starts to increase in thickness at well C 7 where its gamma ray signature begins to reflect a "two-prong" configuration. In Sanilac County in well 12 the Sunbury is 135 feet thick, decreases to 65 feet in well C 13, and increases again to 125 feet thick in well C 14. In the next three wells, C 15, C 16, and C 17, all in Huron county, the Sunbury reflects its regional thickening in the vicinity of Saginaw Bay. From well C 17 in Huron County where the Sunbury is about 125 feet thick to well C 18 across Saginaw Bay in Iosco County, the Sunbury decreases to a thickness of about 30 feet. From this well the thickness interval gradually decreases to at least 20 feet in well C 24. In well C 25 the Sunbury is absent because of pre-Pleistocene erosion.

The Coldwater Red Rock gamma ray signature, a thin gamma ray deflection to the left, is apparent on most logs of wells used in Cross Section C. The interval is about 3-4 feet thick and lies immediately above the Sunbury Shale. Red sediments are not associated with the interval in the eastern part of the Basin.

Cross Section D. Cross Section D consists of three parts. It shows appropriate portions of 15 gamma ray logs of wells drilled into or through the Traverse Group of rocks. The section begins in northeastern Washtenaw County and trends north-northwest to about the mid-Basin region where it then trends in a general northeasterly direction to its terminus in Alpena County. This cross section shows characteristic gamma ray response of "type" Antrim, Bedford, Berea, and Sunbury formations in the southeast part of the Basin, the central part, and the northeast part. The 15 wells shown on the cross section are distributed over a distance of about 260 miles (Figure 8). See Appendix D for individual well data.

In well D 1 (well C 7 in Cross Section C), Washtenaw County, the Antrim Shale is about 125 feet thick and consists of Antrim Units 1 through 4. Traced basinward from Washtenaw County into Livingston County, the Antrim section increases in thickness and Units 5 and 6 are recognized on the gamma ray curve. Unit 6 has gamma ray log characteristics similar to the overlying Bedford Shale and does not exhibit typical Antrim Shale radioactive characteristics until well D 6, located in Saginaw County. The Antrim continues to increase along the line of section and is about 505 feet thick in well D 9, Clare County. From well D 9, the Antrim begins to decrease in thickness toward its subcrop region where in well D 15 it is about 280 feet thick, the upper part having been removed by pre-Pleistocene erosion.

As in the previous cross section, the upper and lower parts of the Antrim are more radioactive than the middle part. Generally the middle Units 3 and 4 show the lessor degree of radioactivity. But in basin regions where the Antrim is thicker, parts of Units 2 and 5 may be involved. The gamma ray logs which show this configuration are those of wells D 7 through D 15.

The middle division of Antrim Unit 1 (Unit 1 B) is present in all 15 wells of Cross Section D. In well D 1, Washtenaw County, Unit 1 B is about 15 feet thick. The maximum thickness recorded in Cross Section D is 65 feet in well D 9, Clare County.



Fig 8. Orientation and trend of Cross Section D. Cross Section D consists of three parts or segments. Numbers 1, 2, and D 15 indicate terminus of individual cross section segments.

The Bedford Shale in well D 1, Washtenaw County, is about 170 feet thick. It has been divided into a Unit 7 and an overlying Unit 8. The gamma ray response of Unit 7 is characteristically that of the gray Bedford Shale. Unit 8, about 100 feet thick, is similar to a shale-bearing Berea Sandstone section. Traced basinward to well D 4 in Shiawassee County, Units 7 and 8 become increasingly shaley and decrease in thickness to about 65 feet, of which 20 feet is assigned to Unit 8. In well D 5, also in Shiawassee County, Unit 8 has become sandy and has increased in thickness to about 85 feet; the combined thickness of Units 7 and 8 amounting to about 140 feet. In the next well, D 6 in Saginaw County, the combined thickness of Units 7 and 8 has decreased to about 85 feet. From well D 6 to well D 7 the amount of sand appears to decrease and the gamma ray response is more characteristically that of the Bedford Shale. From well D 7 to well D 9 in Clare County, Units 7 and 8 appear to have become more radioactive. The gamma ray response of Bedford Units 7 and 8 in wells D 7 through D 9 is similar in magnitude to the underlying Antrim Shale. In wells D 10 through D 12, however, a change in radioactive characteristics occurs in Units 7 and 8, so that only the approximate lower half of Unit 7 has a gamma ray response similar to the underlying Antrim Shale. The upper half of Unit 7, and all of Unit 8, in wells D 10 through D 12, have gamma ray characteristics similar to the gray Bedford Shale and the Coldwater Shale above the Sunbury. In contrast to well D 12, Oscoda County, where the just mentioned situation occurs, the next well in Oscoda County (D 13) shows that Units 7 and 8 have radioactive characteristics similar to the Antrim Shale. The Bedford Shale and younger formations are absent in the next two wells because of pre-Pleistocene erosion.

The Berea Sandstone, identified as Unit 9, is about 70 feet thick in well D 1, Washtenaw County. The gamma ray log response in this well is one of shale indispersed with silt or sandstone beds, and is similar in appearance to the underlying Bedford Shale sequence. In successive basinward wells in Cross Section D, the Berea tends to thin but retains its shaley character until well D 5 where it appears to be largely sandstone. In well D 6, the Berea again becomes shaley and at well D 8, Isabella County, it has become significantly radioactive. In this well, D 8, the approximate lower half of Unit 8 has a gamma ray response similar in magnitude to the underlying Antrim Shale. The upper part of Unit 8 in this well has a gamma ray response similar to the Bedford Shale, or the shale beds found within the Berea Sandstone interval. Berea Unit 9 is judged to be absent in well D 9. In wells D 10 through D 12, Unit 9 is present

but does not have radioactive characteristics similar to well D 8. In well D 13, Unit 9 may be present and is characterized, in part, by a thin section of shale having a gamma ray response similar to part of the Antrim Shale. The Berea is absent in the last two wells of Cross Section D because of pre-Pleistocene erosion.

The Sunbury Shale in the 15 wells shown on Cross Section D remains fairly consistent in thickness, ranging from about 15 to 20 feet in most wells but as much as 30 feet in wells D 8 and D 12. Cross Section D trends in a general south to north direction and reflects the thinning of the Sunbury in a westerly direction. As on previously discussed cross sections, the Sunbury is characterized on most gamma ray logs by a "two-prong" gamma ray configuration. The Sunbury is absent in wells D 14 and D 15 because of pre-Pleistocene erosion.

The Coldwater Red Rock gamma ray deflection to the left and immediately above the Sunbury Shale is not prominent in wells D 1 through D 7. A typical gamma ray deflection occurs in wells D 8 through D 13. Red sediments are not generally associated with the eastern basin Red Rock interval.

Cross Section E. Cross Section E consists of four parts. It shows appropriate portions of 22 gamma ray logs of wells drilled into or through the Traverse Group of rocks. The section begins a few miles south of the Michigan-Ohio State boundary in Fulton County, northwestern Ohio. It extends into Michigan and continues north-westerly to Kent County and then trends northerly into Wexford County where it then trends in a northeasterly direction into Otsego County. Cross Section E shows a characteristic gamma ray response of "type" Antrim, Bedford, Berea, and Sunbury formations in the Ohio part of the Michigan Basin, and the change in character of these formations as they merge northwesterly with the Ellsworth Shale of western Michigan. The 22 wells shown on the cross section are distributed over a distance of approximately 308 miles (Figure 9). See Appendix E for individual well data.

The Antrim Shale in well E 1, Fulton County, Ohio, is about 170 feet thick. In wells E 1 through E 3 only Antrim Units 1 through 4 are recognized on the gamma ray logs. In well E 4 the section has significantly increased in thickness to 205 feet, and all six units are recognized. The Antrim continues to increase in thickness and is 575 feet thick in well E 12 in Osceola County. In the next well, E 13, also in Osceola County, Antrim Units 4, 5, and 6 cannot be recog-



Fig. 9. Orientation and trend of Cross Section E. Cross Section E consists of four parts or segments. Numbers 1, 2, 3, and E 22 indicate terminus of individual cross section segments.

nized on the gamma ray log which shows a characteristic Ellsworth Shale gamma ray response where these units should occur. A similar Ellsworth Shale gamma ray response occurs above Antrim Units 4, 5, and 6 in wells 14 and 15. It is apparent that Antrim Units 4, 5, and 6 merge laterally into the Ellsworth Shale. Unit numbers 4, 5, and 6 are shown on wells E 13 through E 15 but the boundaries between the units have not been drawn. The total Antrim thickness in well E 12 is 575 feet; the equivalent thickness (including Ellsworth Shale) in wells E 13, E 14, and E 15 is 750 feet, 750 feet, and 740 feet, respectively. From well E 15 in Wexford County, the cross section trends due east into Missaukee County. Here the gamma ray log characteristics of well 16 are very similar to that of well E 12 in Osceola County. The gamma ray configuration in both wells has similarities of the Ellsworth and Antrim Shale gamma ray response. In wells E 17 through E 22 the gamma ray response of Antrim Units 1 through 6 are characteristically Antrim in configuration. ★

As shown in the other cross sections, the Antrim Shale in Cross Section E is characterized by a higher magnitude of radioactivity in the lower and upper units. As the Antrim merges into the Ellsworth Shale, upper Antrim Units 5 and 6 lose their radioactive characteristics relative to Units 1 and 2 and become similar to the middle units.

In Cross Section E, Antrim Unit 1 is characterized by its middle division, Unit 1 B. This widespread and easily recognized unit is present in all 22 wells. It is thinnest in wells E 8 and E 10, and thickest in well E 15 where it is about 75 feet thick.

The Bedford Shale-Berea Sandstone interval in wells E 1 through E 3 of Cross Section E has gamma ray characteristics typical of the Bedford Shale formation. Though mainly shale, thin siltstone and sandstone beds appear evident on the gamma ray logs. Bedford Units 7 and 8, and Berea Unit 9, have been identified in wells E 1 through E 3. The thickness of the Bedford-Berea interval in wells E 1 through E 3 is 80 feet, 90 feet, and 90 feet, respectively. Berea Unit 9 is not identified on gamma ray log of well E 4 which has a combined Bedford Unit 7 and Unit 8 thickness of 30 feet. The Bedford interval thins and is judged to be entirely absent in well E 7, Ionia County. In the next well, E 8, 12 miles distant and also in Ionia County, only Bedford Unit 7 is identified and it is 30 feet thick. Bedford Unit 7 continues to well E 12 in Osceola County. In well E 12 it has radioactive characteristics similar in magnitude to the lower and

upper units of the Antrim Shale. In the next well, E 13, 16 miles distant and also in Osceola County, the gamma ray log characteristics above Antrim Units 1, 2, and 3 are typically those of the Ellsworth Shale. Bedford Units 7 and 8 are identified in the upper part of the Ellsworth immediately below the Sunbury Shale in well E 13 and are labeled Bedford Shale equivalents. In the next well, E 14, the gamma ray response in the uppermost part of Unit 7 shows a slight increase in radioactivity. In the next well, E 15, the gamma ray response of Unit 7 has increased in magnitude and the interval has become thicker, finally reaching a magnitude similar to the Antrim in well E 16. The overlying Unit 8 is distinctive in wells E 15 through E 18 but in well E 19 it, too, becomes increasingly radioactive and has a gamma ray log response similar to the underlying Unit 7 and the Antrim Shale. From well E 19 through well E 21, Bedford Units 7 and 8 have gamma ray log responses similar in magnitude to the Antrim Shale. In the last well of the cross section, E 22, Unit 8 has become less radioactive and has gamma ray characteristics similar to the "normal" gray Bedford Shale.

The Sunbury Shale is readily recognized on all gamma ray logs of wells used in Cross Section E. Ranging in thickness from 10 to 18 feet in wells E 1 through E 5, it has radioactive characteristics of about the same or greater magnitude than the Antrim Shale, and is separated from the Antrim Shale by the Bedford-Berea interval. In well E 6 the Sunbury lies on a thin Bedford Shale (Units 7 and 8) interval which is similar to the Antrim, and in well E 7 it lies directly on the Antrim. A similar situation occurs in wells E 12, E 19, E 20, and E 21. In well cuttings it would be difficult to separate Sunbury Shale from Antrim Shale in these wells. Though the Sunbury is a relatively thin formation in the wells shown on Cross Section E, it does reach a thickness of 30 feet in well E 13. It thins to about 10 feet thick in wells E 19 through E 22, the terminal well of the cross section.

The Coldwater Red Rock gamma ray deflection to the left and immediately above the Sunbury Shale is not prominent in wells E 1 through E 5 but becomes more apparent in the more basinward wells. Red sediments may be associated with the thicker Red Rock intervals in western Michigan.

Cross Section A. Cross Section A consists of four parts. It shows appropriate portions of 22 gamma ray logs of wells drilled into or through the Traverse Group of rocks. The section begins a few miles south of the Michigan-Indiana State boundary in Steuben County, Indiana. The first well of Cross Section A is also

the first well of Cross Section C which trends northeast to the eastern part of the State. Cross Section A trends northwest into Van Buren County, Michigan, and then northward along the west side of the state to its terminus in Antrim County. Most of the cross section traverses the far western part of the State where the "type" subsurface Ellsworth Shale overlies the Antrim Shale as generally described in western Michigan. A thin but well defined, highly radioactive Sunbury Shale is evident in several wells of Part 1, Cross Section A, but absent in others. About midway in Part 2 of the cross section, a Sunbury-type shale appears in the uppermost part of the Ellsworth Shale and immediately below the Coldwater Red Rock. The gamma ray curve of this Sunbury equivalent does not show a high degree of radioactivity, yet as it is traced northward there appears to be little question that it is correlative with the Sunbury of eastern Michigan. The 22 wells shown on the cross section are distributed over a distance of about 355 miles (Figure 10), See Appendix A for individual well data.

The Antrim Shale in well A 1 (same as C 1 in Cross Section C) in Steuben County, Indiana, is about 160 feet thick. Antrim Unit 1 and its subdivisions, and Antrim Units 2, 3, and 4 are recognized. In well 2 A the Antrim has increased to about 210 feet thick and, with respect to gamma ray characteristics, has begun to assume elements of the Ellsworth Shale. In the next well (A 3), 13 miles west, the section has expanded to about 330 feet thick. The gamma ray log exhibits a characteristic Ellsworth Shale overlying the Antrim Shale. Antrim Units 1 through 4 were recognized in well A 1, and Antrim Unit 5 in well A 2. Although an attempt has been made to show where Units 3, 4, and 5 should fall in wells A 3 through A 6, the boundaries are questionable and by no means certain. In wells A 7 through A 22, Antrim Units 4, 5, and 6 cannot be identified. Antrim Units 1 and 2, and in most of the wells Unit 3, can be identified by their radioactive signatures. In those wells where gamma ray logs show definite Ellsworth Shale signatures, the top of the Antrim is defined as the top of Unit 2.

Antrim Unit 1 is characterized by its middle division, Unit 1 B, which is, however, not well defined in all wells of Cross Section A. Unit 1 B appears to be absent or poorly defined in wells A 4 through A 14. The unit may be present in these wells but obscured by the Antrim Shale stringers which are found in the unit at its depositional margin on the edges of the Basin.

In well A 1 (same as well C 1 in Cross Section C) the Bedford Shale, designated as Unit 7, is about 40 feet thick. It is recognized in well A 2 and in well A 3,



Fig. 10. Orientation and trend of Cross Section A. Cross Section A consists of four parts or segments. Numbers 1, 2, 3, and A 22 indicate terminus of individual cross section segments.

St. Joseph County, where it immediately underlies a thin Sunbury Shale and would normally be considered as a part of the Ellsworth Shale. In wells A 3, A 4, and A 5, the gamma ray log signatures suggest that the interval is present but has a slightly less radioactive response than the underlying shales of the Ellsworth. The gamma ray logs of wells A 6 through A 9 do not show gamma ray signatures that can be related to the Bedford, though it is likely that an equivalent interval is present in the uppermost part of the Ellsworth Shale. In these same wells, A 6 through A 9, the Sunbury Shale or its equivalent cannot be identified on the gamma ray logs. However, in wells A 10 through A 21, a Sunbury-type shale appears immediately below the Coldwater Red Rock gamma ray deflection. Beneath this Sunbury Shale equivalent is a thin interval which is correlated with Bedford Shale Unit 7. This unit is readily correlated with the Bedford Shale in the eastern part of the Basin.

There is little question that the thin Sunbury Shale shown on the gamma ray logs of wells A 1, A 2, and A 3 correlates with the Sunbury Shale of eastern Michigan. In most of the wells on Parts 2, 3, and 4 of Cross Section A, the Sunbury or its equivalent does not exhibit similar gamma ray characteristics showing a high degree of gamma ray response. In wells A 6 through A 9, the Sunbury is not recognized on the gamma ray logs of these wells.

The Coldwater Red Rock gamma ray signature, a gamma ray deflection to the left, is found on most logs of wells used in Cross Section A. The signature is well defined in wells A 6 through A 20. Red sediments are associated with most of the interval.

Summary

The sequence of formations important to the in situ processing of Antrim Shale to produce energy values are, in ascending order: Antrim Shale, Bedford Shale, Berea Sandstone, and Sunbury Shale. This sequence occurs in the eastern half of the Michigan Basin. On the western side of the Basin the sequence is Antrim Shale overlain by Ellsworth Shale which, in turn, is overlain by Sunbury Shale in some areas. The east to west stratigraphic relationship is explained by a facies relationship between a part of the Antrim and Ellsworth, the Bedford and Ellsworth, a pinch out of the Berea Sandstone, and a thinning of the Sunbury Shale in some areas and a merging of the Sunbury into the uppermost Ellsworth in other areas. The stratigraphic association between these two dissimilar

parts of the Basin has been demonstrated by several subsurface studies involving well cuttings or by a combination of well cuttings and electric logs.

The black carbonaceous and partially bituminous shales now called Antrim have been studied from time-to-time since their discovery over 140 years ago. In the Antrim outcrop areas in Emmet, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, and Alpena counties, the amount of vertical section exposed in a given outcrop is very small compared with measured Antrim sections which may exceed 650 feet in thickness in the subsurface. The Antrim Shale in outcrop, and with fresh nonweathered surfaces, is invariably described as black in color. In the subsurface it is described as dark gray to black with some gray shale in the lower part. In the western part of the Basin, basal beds of the Antrim grade upward from black shale into grayish black shale and then into the greenish gray shales of the Ellsworth. Some shale beds in this transitional phase have a brown color. From west to east, the shales of the Ellsworth grade laterally into grayish black shales and then black shales of the upper portion of the Antrim. In the eastern part of the Basin, the Antrim is not always readily distinguished from the overlying Bedford Shale if color is to be the sole criterion, because some basal Bedford shales are dark gray or black in color.

The contact between the Antrim and the overlying Bedford Shale of eastern Michigan is not exposed in outcrop and is known only from subsurface studies. The Bedford Shale in parts of the Basin has color characteristics (gray, dark gray and black) similar to the Antrim, thus making the contact between the two formations less readily determined.

The Berea Sandstone of eastern Michigan cannot always be accurately separated from the underlying Bedford Shale. Some geologists consider both formations as a single rock division. The Bedford thins in a westerly direction and merges into the upper part of the Ellsworth Shale. The Berea, as a sandstone or siltstone formation, thins in a westerly direction and finally pinches out, probably by nondeposition.

The Sunbury Shale is thickest in eastern Michigan. It thins in a westerly direction; is absent in some parts of western Michigan, and merges into the top part of the Ellsworth Shale in other parts of western Michigan. The contacts between the Bedford-Berea, Berea-Sunbury, and Sunbury-Coldwater formations are not exposed in outcrop and are known only from subsurface studies. In parts of the

Basin the black Sunbury Shale lies almost in contact with black Antrim Shale, the intervening formation being a thin interval of gray Bedford Shale.

It is believed that gamma ray logs can be used to more successfully differentiate the boundaries between the Antrim, Bedford, Berea, and Sunbury formations of eastern Michigan and the Antrim, Ellsworth, and Sunbury formations of western Michigan than is possible by well-cutting examinations alone. Sub-surface studies show that the aforementioned formations can be related to gamma ray logs and that two of the formations, the Antrim and Sunbury, normally exhibit greater gamma ray response than the rocks of the Bedford Shale, Berea Sandstone, and Ellsworth Shale. It is also pointed out that in a part of the Basin, a portion of the Bedford Shale is grayish black to black in color and has radioactive characteristics similar to the underlying Antrim and to the Sunbury Shale which overlies the Bedford. In some areas of eastern Michigan the basal part of the Bedford contains grayish black shale strata referred to as "false Antrim" (R. D. Matthews, oral comm.) but the gamma ray response amounts to only a few API Units more than the normal Bedford Shale response. In ordinary well-cutting examinations, black or dark colored Bedford shales would ordinarily be classified as Antrim. In eastern Michigan the top of the Antrim has been related to that portion of the gamma ray curve having the greatest degree of deflection to the right in terms of standard API gamma ray units.

In eastern Michigan gamma ray-emitting elements are not distributed evenly throughout the vertical succession of Antrim strata. Thus it is possible to divide the Antrim into units based on the relative gamma ray response of the beds that make up the vertical succession. These units can be used to define the lower and upper limits of the Antrim in the subsurface; to separate the grayish black or black shale of the Bedford from that of the Antrim; and to show the facies association of the eastern Antrim to the lithologically different Ellsworth Shale of western Michigan.

Antrim correlations based on the six radioactive divisions, or units, of the eastern Antrim are shown on the six cross sections. Where possible, the units have been traced into the Ellsworth Shale. In western Michigan the top of the Antrim is arbitrarily defined on the gamma ray logs, for the purpose of this study, as the top of Antrim Unit 2. There appears to be no practical lateral separation between Antrim and Ellsworth facies above Unit 2, since the gamma ray

logs show lateral gradation. On the basis of the Antrim correlations, most of the Ellsworth appears to be of Devonian age. The Bedford Shale and Berea Sandstone, both of which are considered to be Mississippian age, are younger than the Antrim. In relationship to the Ellsworth Shale, a part of the Bedford Shale extends into the upper part of the Ellsworth Shale. The Sunbury Shale, also of Mississippian age, merges into the uppermost interval of the Ellsworth Shale.

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APPENDIX A

Data pertaining to 22 gamma ray logs of wells used in Cross Section A. Cross Section A consists of four separate parts or segments.

- Part 1: Wells A 1 through A 6
- Part 2: Wells A 7 through A 12
- Part 3: Wells A 13 through A 17
- Part 4: Wells A 18 through A 22

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 2
 Well Permit Number 23214
 Operator or Company Leonard Oil, Inc.
 Well Name Paul M. & Lucy Wells #1
 Location NW NW NW 33, T.5S., R.7W. Union Twp., Branch Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run May 23, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 979 RF 977 GR 967

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	905	+74	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	905	+74	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	912	+67	5'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not present
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	Not present
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	912	+67	-	
Thickness of Bedford			26'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 5	938	+41	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	972	+7	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	998	-19	50'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1048	-69	45'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1093	-114	25'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1118	-139	12'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1130	-151	20'	
Top of Traverse Group	1150	-171	-	

Comments: 8-5/8" csg. shoe @ 1013 Schlumberger

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 3
 Well Permit Number 22242
 Operator or Company B. G. Hilliard & J. E. Ferguson
 Well Name E. High Krupp #1
 Location NE SW NE 17, T.5S., R.9W. Leonidas Twp., St. Joseph Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run October 14, 1960 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB RF 875 GR 873

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	704	+171	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	704	+171	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	710	+165	6'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	733	+142	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			17'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	?	?	-	Not recognized
Top & thickness of Unit 5	733	+142	37'	Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	770	+105	80'	Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	850	+25	125'	Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 2	975	-100	55'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1030	-155	15'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1045	-170	6'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1051	-176	17'	
Top of Traverse Group	1068	-193	-	

Comments: Transition to Ellsworth type log response in all units above Unit 2.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 4
 Well Permit Number 23044
 Operator or Company Creston H. Alexander
 Well Name Bowerman #1
 Location NW SE NE 11, T.4S., R.10W. Brady Twp., Kalamazoo Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Welex Radioactivity Log
 Date log was run February 14, 1961 Speed Ft/Min
 Elevation KB 892.5 RF 890.3 GR 880.8

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	760	+133	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	No Sunbury
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	No Sunbury
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	760	+133	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			47'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	807	+86	73'	Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	880	+13	73'	Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	953	-60	127'	Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1080	-187	60'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1140	-247)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1140	-	) 20'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1140	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	1160	-267	-	

Comments: Transition to Ellsworth type log response in all units above Unit 2.
 Units 1 A, B, C have been combined as one unit having a thickness of about 20 feet.
 Unit 1 B may be present within.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 5
 Well Permit Number 24033
 Operator or Company Good & Good Drilling Co.
 Well Name Jessie & Louise Smith #GG-1
 Location NW SE NW 27, T.2S., R.9W. Charleston Twp., Kalamazoo Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Birdwell Nuclear Log
 Date log was run September 26, 1962 Speed Ft/Min 33
 Elevation KB RF 988 GR 986

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1072	-84	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1072	-84	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1080	-92	7'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1080	-92	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			31'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1111	-123	77'	Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1188	-200	82'	Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1270	-282	104'	Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1374	-386	46'	Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1420	-432)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1420	-	) 23'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1420	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	1443	-455	-	

Comments: Transition to Ellsworth type log response in all units above Unit 2.
 Units 1 A, B, C have been combined as one unit having a thickness of about 23 feet.
 Unit 1 B may be present within.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 6
 Well Permit Number 28590
 Operator or Company Miller Brothers
 Well Name Donald & Sylvia Jolicoeur #1
 Location NE NW NE 16, T.1S., R.14W. Bloomingdale Twp., Van Buren Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Sidewall Neutron Porosity Log
 Date log was run September 30, 1971 Speed Ft/Min 30
 Elevation KB 762 RF 764 GR 758

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	615	+149	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	No Sunbury
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	No Sunbury
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	-	-	-	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			-	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1030	-266	54'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1084	-320	71'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1155	-391)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	) 25'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	1180	-416	-	

Comments: Typical Ellsworth Shale log response in all units above Unit 3 (generally called light Antrim). Ellsworth Shale begins immediately below Coldwater Redrock. Well A 6 is the same as well B 5 in Cross Section B, Part 1. Units 1 A, B, C are combined as one unit about 25 feet thick. Unit 1 B may be present within.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 7
 Well Permit Number 24130
 Operator or Company Worth Exploration Co.
 Well Name Wedge-Lickley Unit #1
 Location SW NE SW 5, T.1N., R.14W. Cheshire Twp., Allegan Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run July 3, 1962 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 694 RF 692 GR 686

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	650	+44	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	No Sunbury
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	No Sunbury
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	-	-	-	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			-	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1070	-376	75'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1145	-451	70'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1215	-521)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	) 28'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	1243	-549	-	

Comments: Ellsworth Shale immediately below Coldwater Redrock. Typical Ellsworth log response in all units above Unit 3 (Light Antrim). Units 1 A, B, C combined into one Unit about 28 feet thick. Unit 1 B may be present within.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 9
 Well Permit Number 23002
 Operator or Company McClure Oil Co.
 Well Name Gerrit D. Wyngarden #1
 Location NW SE SW 32, T.6N., R.14W. Blendon Twp., Ottawa Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron Log
 Date log was run February 18, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 680 RF GR 668

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	895	-215	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	None	-	-	See comments
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	None	-	-	See comments
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Grades into Ellsworth
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	Grades into Ellsworth
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	-	-	-	Grades into Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			-	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	Grades into Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	Grades into Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	Grades into Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1420	-740	53'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1473	-793	72'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1545	-865)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	) 34'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	1579	-899	-	

Comments: May be non-radioactive Sunbury, otherwise a typical Ellsworth Shale log response immediately below the Coldwater Redrock and down to Unit 3. Units 1 A, B, C combined into one unit about 34 feet thick. Unit 1 B may be present within.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 11
 Well Permit Number 26353
 Operator or Company Consumers Power Co. (Harris Oil, Inc.)
 Well Name Hanson Comm. #1
 Location SE NE NW 15, T.10N., R.17W. Laketon Twp., Muskegon Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog Gamma Ray-Neutron Log
 Date log was run March 15, 1966 Speed Ft/Min 100-1480=60/min, 1480-TD=30/min.
 Elevation KB 627.2 RF GR 614.2

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	907	-280	-	Double RR
Top of Sunbury Shale	907	-280	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	932	-305	25'	See comments
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	932	-305	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			17'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1466	-839	34'	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1500	-873	90'	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1590	-963)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	) 40'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	1630	-1003	-	

Comments: Developed Sunbury but not too radioactive. Characteristic Ellsworth log response below Unit 7 (932-949) and down to Unit 3. Units 1 A, B, C combined into one unit about 40 feet thick. Unit 1 B may be present within.

Well A 11 is the same as well F 1 on Cross Section F, Part 1.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 12
 Well Permit Number 23266
 Operator or Company Raymond L. Slade
 Well Name Wm. Eilers #1
 Location SW SE NW 8, T.12N., R.16W. Blue Lake Twp., Muskegon Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron Log
 Date log was run December 21, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB RF 665 GR Est. 660

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1052	-387	-	Double RR
Top of Sunbury Shale	1052	-387	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1081	-416	29'	See comments
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1081	-416	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			10'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1593	-928	42'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1635	-970	87'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1722	-1057)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	) 40'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	1762	-1097	-	

Comments: Developed Sunbury Shale becoming more radioactive. Probable Unit 7 (1081-1091). Typical Ellsworth log response below Unit 7 and down to Unit 3. Units 1 A, B, C combined into one unit about 40 feet thick. Unit 1 B may be present within. Well A 12 is the same as well F 2 on Cross Section F, Part 1.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 13
 Well Permit Number 22866
 Operator or Company Whitehall Oil, Inc.
 Well Name C. Siersema #1
 Location C SE NW 26, T.13N., R.14W. Dayton Twp., Newaygo Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run January 10, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 903 RF 900 GR 890

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1569	-666	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1569	-666	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1615	-712	46'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1615	-712	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			15'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2130	-1227	51'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2181	-1278	67'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2248	-1345)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	) 42'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-	-	
Top of Traverse Group	2290	-1387	-	

Comments: Probable Unit 7 (1615-1630) below Sunbury Shale. Typical Ellsworth log response below Unit 7 and down to Unit 3. Unit 1 A, B, C combined into one unit about 42 feet thick. Unit B may be within. Well A 13 is the same as well F 3 on Cross Section F, Part 1.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 14
 Well Permit Number 24087
 Operator or Company The Pure Oil Co.
 Well Name K. L. Peters #1
 Location C SE NE 36, T.15N., R.17W. Hart Twp., Oceana Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron Log
 Date log was run July 10, 1962 Speed Ft/Min Unknown
 Elevation KB 733 RF 731 GR 722

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1092	-359	-	Double RR
Top of Sunbury Shale	1092	-359	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1115	-382	23'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1132	-399	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			17'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1660	-927	45'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1705	-972	70'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1775	-1042)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	) 30'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	1805	-1072	-	

Comments: Developed Sunbury, thin Unit 7, typical Ellsworth log response below Unit 7 and down to Unit 3. Units 1 A, B, C combined into one unit about 30 feet thick. Unit 1 B may be present within.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 15
 Well Permit Number 23956
 Operator or Company Sun Oil Co.
 Well Name Jacobson Unit #1
 Location NW NE SE 14, T.18N., R.17W. Amber Twp., Mason Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron log
 Date log was run May 22, 1962 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB RF 708 GR 706

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	800	-92	-	Double RR
Top of Sunbury Shale	800	-92	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	825	-117	25'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	839	-117	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			14'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1395	-687	63'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1458	-750	77'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1535	-827	29'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1564	-856	12'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1576	-868	12'	
Top of Traverse Group	1588	-880	-	

Comments: Sunbury developed but not very radioactive, thin Unit 7, typical Ellsworth response down to Unit 3. Unit 1 definitely divisible into 3 parts.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 16
 Well Permit Number 26832
 Operator or Company James P. Neve, Jr.
 Well Name Indian Club Corp. #1
 Location SE SE SE 32, T.20N., R.13W. Eden Twp., Lake Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Shelwell Gamma Ray-Neutron log
 Date log was run June 23, 1967 Speed Ft/Min 24
 Elevation KB RF 836.5 GR 834.5

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1318	-481	-	Double RR
Top of Sunbury Shale	1318	-481	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1349	-512	31'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1349	-512	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			17'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1942	-1105	54'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1996	-1159	72'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2068	-1231	38'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2106	-1269	36'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2142	-1305	18'	
Top of Traverse Group	2160	-1323	-	

Comments: Typical Ellsworth log response below Unit 7 and down to Unit 3. At the base of Unit 7, the Ellsworth shows signs of increased radioactivity which might correspond to Antrim Unit 6.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 17
 Well Permit Number 28825
 Operator or Company Shell Oil Co.
 Well Name Asiala #1-27
 Location SE SE SE 27, T.23N., R.14W. Maple Grove Twp., Manistee Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Sidewall Neutron Porosity Log
 Date log was run May 23, 1972 Speed Ft/Min 30
 Elevation KB 772.3 RF GR 759.8

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	702	+70	-	Double RR
Top of Sunbury Shale	702	+70	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	727	+45	25'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	-	-	-	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			-	See comments
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1258	-486	87'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1345	-573	70'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1415	-643	17'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1432	-660	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1464	-692	20'	
Top of Traverse Group	1484	-712	-	

Comments: See casing shift @ 866' (872 by log). Equivalent of Berea or Bedford units may be present but are obscured by hole size and casing. Otherwise the gamma ray log shows a typical Ellsworth Shale section.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 18
 Well Permit Number 30295
 Operator or Company Shell Oil Co.
 Well Name Borak-State-Wexford et al #1-6
 Location NW NE NE 6, T.24N., R.12W. Wexford Twp., Wexford Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Borehole Compensated Sonic Log
 Date log was run May 7, 1975 Speed Ft/Min Not Recorded
 Elevation KB 1109.9 RF GR 1085.9

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	982	+128	-	Double RR
Top of Sunbury Shale	982	+128	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1009	+101	27'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1017	+93	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			8'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1553	-443	67'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1620	-510	66'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1686	-576	19'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1705	-595	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1737	-627	20'	
Top of Traverse Group	1757	-647	-	

Comments: Directionally drilled below 3360'? characteristic Ellsworth log response.
Very thin and questionably Unit 7.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A
 Well No. A 20
 Well Permit Number 28817
 Operator or Company Shell Oil Co.
 Well Name State-Whitewater #1-28
 Location NE SE NW 28, T.27N., R.9W. Whitewater Twp., Gd. Traverse Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Sidewall Neutron Porosity
 Date log was run May 2, 1972 Speed Ft/Min 30
 Elevation KB 910 RF GR 896

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	790	+120	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	790	+120	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	810	+100	20'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	810	+100	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			15'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1392	-482	53'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1445	-535	57'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1502	-592	16'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1518	-608	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1550	-640	17'	
Top of Traverse Group	1567	-657	-	

Comments: Ellsworth Shale immediately below base of Unit 7 has increased radioactivity and may correspond to Antrim Unit 6. Otherwise a characteristic Ellsworth log response down to Unit 3. Sunbury Shale starting to develop a two-prong tip.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section A

Well No. A 21

Well Permit Number 27483

Operator or Company McClure Oil Co.

Well Name Bailey #1

Location SW SW NW 24, T.29N., R.7W. Custer Twp., Antrim Co.

Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron Log

Date log was run January 18, 1969 Speed Ft/Min 60

Elevation KB 1113.3 RF GR 1100

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	727	+386	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	727	+386	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	745	+368	18'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	745	+368		In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			19'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1240	-127	33'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1273	-160	43'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1316	-203	15'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1331	-218	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1363	-250	20'	
Top of Traverse Group	1383	-270	-	

Comments: Ellsworth Shale immediately below base of Unit 7 (745-764) has high degree of radioactivity and may correspond to Antrim Units 6 and part of 5.

Characteristic Ellsworth log response below the base and down to Unit 3. Sunbury Shale has two-prong development.

APPENDIX B

Data pertaining to 21 gamma ray logs of wells used in Cross Section B. Cross Section B consists of four separate parts or segments.

- Part 1: Wells B 1 through B 6
- Part 2: Wells B 7 through B 11
- Part 3: Wells B 12 through B 16
- Part 4: Wells B 17 through B 21

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 2
 Well Permit Number 23668
 Operator or Company C. J. Simpson
 Well Name P. McKenzie #1
 Location NE NW SE 31, T.5S., R.13W. Marcellus Twp., Cass Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run November 1, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 922 RF 919 GR 914

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	578	+344	-	See comments
Top of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	No Sunbury
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	-	-	-	
Thickness of Bedford			-	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	913	+9	42'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	955	-33	78'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-	-	
Top of Traverse Group	1033	-111	-	

Comments: Section above CWRR could be confused with the Sunbury Shale. Characteristic Ellsworth log response down to Unit 3 Antrim Unit 1 and its divisions not present.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 4
 Well Permit Number 21000
 Operator or Company Harris Oil Co.
 Well Name Lewis #1
 Location NW SE NW 28, T.1S., R.16W. Geneva Twp., Van Buren Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run November 4, 1959 Speed Ft/Min 30
 Elevation KB 644 RF GR 640

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	417	+227	-	See comments
Top of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	No Sunbury
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	-	-	-	
Thickness of Bedford			-	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	825	-181	58'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	883	-239	69'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	952	-308	21'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-	-	
Top of Traverse Group	973	-329	-	

Comments: Section above CHRR could be confused with Sunbury. Typical Ellsworth log response down to Unit 3. Begin Unit 1. Unit 1 A, B, C combined. Unit 1 B may be present within.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 5
 Well Permit Number 28590
 Operator or Company Miller Brothers
 Well Name D. & S. Jolicoeur #1
 Location NE NW NE 16, T.1S., R.14W. Bloomingdale Twp., Van Buren Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Sidewall-Neutron Porosity log
 Date log was run September 30, 1971 Speed Ft/Min
 Elevation KB 762 RF 764 GR 758

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	615	+149	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	No Sunbury
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	No Sunbury
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	-	-	-	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			-	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1030	-266	54'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1084	-320	71'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1155	-391)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	) 25'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	1180	-416	-	

Comments: Typical Ellsworth Shale log response in all units above Unit 3 (light Antrim). Ellsworth Shale begins immediately below Coldwater Redrock. Well B 5 same as well A 6 in Cross Section A, Part 1, Units 1 A, B, C are combined as one unit about 25' thick. Unit 1 B may be present within.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 6
 Well Permit Number 24003
 Operator or Company Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. (now Jack Goodale)
 Well Name Arbanas-Waterman #1
 Location NE SE NW 17, T.3N., R.11W. Wayland Twp., Allegan Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run May 14, 1962 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 820 RF 818 GR 815

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1047	-220	-	See comments
Top of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	No Sunbury
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	No Sunbury
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	-	-	-	
Thickness of Bedford			-	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1550	-730	62'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1612	-792	67'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1679	-859)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	) 21'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	1700	-880	-	

Comments: Section above CWRR could be confused with Sunbury. Characteristic Ellsworth log response down to Unit 3. Unit 1 A, B, C combined into one unit about 21 feet thick. Unit 1 B is probably present.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 7
 Well Permit Number 21779
 Operator or Company McClure Oil Co.
 Well Name Miller #1
 Location SE NW SE 2, T.4N., R.11W. Leighton Twp., Allegan Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run August 28, 1959 Speed Ft/Min
 Elevation KB 841 RF 839 GR 832

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1309	-468	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1309	-468	-	See comments
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1313	-472	4'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1406	-565	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			93'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1700	-859	50'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1750	-909	70'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1820	-979)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	) 17'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	1837	-996	-	

Comments: Very thin but definite Sunbury curve. Typical Ellsworth Shale log response down to Unit 3. Probable Bedford Unit 7 about 93 feet thick in Ellsworth Shale. Unit 1 A, B, C combined as one unit. Unit 1 B may be present.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 9
 Well Permit Number 23573
 Operator or Company McClure Oil Co.
 Well Name J. M. Allerding et al #1
 Location SE SE SE 20, T.4N., R.8W. Carlton Twp., Barry Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run January 9, 1962 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 864 RF GR 850

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1610	-746	-	See comments
Top of Sunbury Shale	1610	-746	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1620	-756	10'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1620	-756	-	
Thickness of Bedford			22'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1642	-778	53'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1695	-831	57'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1752	-888	113'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1865	-1001	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1900	-1036	42'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1942	-1078	12'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1954	-1090	10'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1964	-1100	21'	
Top of Traverse Group	1985	-1121	-	

Comments: This well has a well defined, high radioactive Sunbury. Coldwater Redrock is very thin. Log characteristic is Antrim. Would probably be called "Eltrim", a contraction of Ellsworth-Antrim.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 10
 Well Permit Number 23482
 Operator or Company McClure Oil Co.
 Well Name E. E. Troyer et ux #1
 Location SW SE NE 28, T.5N., R.8W. Campbell Twp., Ionia Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run September 19, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 816 RF GR 803

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1647	-831	-	See comments
Top of Sunbury Shale	1647	-831	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1659	-843	12'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1659	-843	-	
Thickness of Bedford			33'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1692	-876	50'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1742	-926	46'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1788	-972	117'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1905	-1089	44'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1949	-1133	39'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1988	-1172	25'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2013	-1197	12'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2025	-1209	13'	
Top of Traverse Group	2038	-1222	-	

Comments: Well defined and highly radioactive Sunbury. Thin Coldwater Redrock. Characteristic Antrim Shale log response. Has elongate C shape.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 11
 Well Permit Number 24619
 Operator or Company Ambassador Oil Corp.
 Well Name S. TenCafe et al #1
 Location C SE SW 34, T.7N., R.8W. Keene Twp., Ionia Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run April 10, 1963 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 775 RF GR 765

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1779	-1004	-	See comments
Top of Sunbury Shale	1779	-1004	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1800	-1025	21'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1800	-1025	-	
Thickness of Bedford			30'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1830	-1055	49'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1879	-1104	56'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1935	-1160	112'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2047	-1272	48'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2095	-1320	41'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2136	-1361	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2168	-1393	11'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2179	-1404	21'	
Top of Traverse Group	2200	-1425	-	

Comments: Thin Coldwater Redrock. Sunbury starting to thicken. Well B 11 is the same as well E 8 in Cross Section E, Part 2.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 12
 Well Permit Number 24011
 Operator or Company Leonard Oil, Inc.
 Well Name B. & F. Lee #1
 Location SE NW SE 8, T.11N., R.5W. Ferris Twp., Montcalm Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run May 28, 1962 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 966 RF 964 GR 956

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	2523	-1557	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	2523	-1557	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2553	-1587	30'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2553	-1587	-	
Thickness of Bedford			8'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2561	-1595	58'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2619	-1653	55'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2674	-1708	90'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2764	-1798	57'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2821	-1855	40'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2861	-1895	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2895	-1929	13'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2908	-1942	32'	
Top of Traverse Group	2940	-1974	-	

Comments: Two-prong Sunbury, Antrim Shale section, Sunbury Shale lies on very thin section of Bedford Unit 7. This well is located in an area where Sunbury is difficult to separate from Antrim Shale.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 13
 Well Permit Number 23347
 Operator or Company G. W. Strake
 Well Name Max Church #1
 Location SW SW SE 14, T.11N., R.3W. Arcada Twp., Gratiot Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run July 28, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 788 RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	2260	-1472	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	2260	-1472	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2278	-1490	18'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	2278	-1490	16'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	2294	-1506	15'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2309	-1521	24'	
Thickness of Bedford			39'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2333	-1545	54'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2387	-1599	58'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2445	-1657	88'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2533	-1745	45'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2578	-1790	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2610	-1822	39'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2649	-1861	14'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2663	-1875	23'	
Top of Traverse Group	2686	-1898	-	

Comments: Berea and Bedford Shale merging. Otherwise a characteristic eastern Antrim-Sunbury interval. Coldwater Redrock not well developed.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 14
 Well Permit Number 23849
 Operator or Company The Pure Oil Co.
 Well Name Merton Emery #1
 Location C NE NE 21, T.13N., R.1W. Porter Twp., Midland Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run April 10, 1962 Speed Ft/Min
 Elevation KB 695 RF 693 GR 684

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	2280	-1585	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	2280	-1585	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2300	-1605	20'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	2300	-1605	33'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	2333	-1638	25'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2358	-1663	44'	
Thickness of Bedford			69'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2402	-1707	54'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2456	-1761	64'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2520	-1825	76'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2596	-1901	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2629	-1934	27'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2656	-1961	49'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2705	-2010	25'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2730	-2035	30'	
Top of Traverse Group	2760	-2065	-	

Comments: Characteristic eastern Antrim-Sunbury sequence. Thicker total interval mostly in the Bedford to Sunbury part compared to well B 13.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 15
 Well Permit Number None
 Operator or Company Dow Chemical Company
 Well Name No. 8 Salt Well
 Location NE SW SW 21, T.14N., R.2E. Midland Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray
 Date log was run January 19, 1952 Speed Ft/Min 1070 ft. hr. (Approx 18'/min)
 Elevation KB RF 606 GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Sunbury Shale	2415	-1809	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2434	-1828	19'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	2434	-1828	46'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	2480	-1874	55'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2535	-1929	51'	
Thickness of Bedford			106'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2586	-1980	44'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2642	-2036	72'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2714	-2108	64'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2778	-2172	27'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2805	-2199	17'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2822	-2216	46'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2868	-2262	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2903	-2297	27'	
Top of Traverse Group	2930	-2324	-	

Comments: Salina Salt well located on Dow Plant Property. Old style log. Compare this log with Dow Chemical Well #2 run on 8-7-1960. Characteristic eastern Antrim to Sunbury sequence. Thicker Bedford to Sunbury interval. Coldwater Redrock not obvious on gamma ray log.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 16
 Well Permit Number Brine Disposal No. 125 (BD 125)
 Operator or Company Dow Chemical Company
 Well Name Fee #2
 Location E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10, T.14N., R.5E. Bangor Twp., Bay Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log McCullough Radiation log
 Date log was run July 28, 1959 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB RF 591 (Log measured GR 583)
 Matthews record uses KB 561 - may be error from KB)

	Depth from Surface	Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1625	-1034	-	See comments
Top of Sunbury Shale	1625	-1034	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1640	-1049	15'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	1640	-1049	62'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1702	-1111	63'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1765	-1174	73'	
Thickness of Bedford			136'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1838	-1247	47'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1885	-1294	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1918	-1327	90'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2008	-1417	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2038	-1447	16'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2054	-1463	46'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2100	-1509	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2126	-1535	24'	
Top of Traverse Group	2150	-1559	-	

Comments: Two scale changes on log. No distinctive Coldwater Redrock response. Characteristic eastern Antrim to Sunbury sequence. Two-prong Sunbury log response-Sunbury increasing in thickness.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 17
 Well Permit Number 22270
 Operator or Company The Jack Mall Co.
 Well Name Leonard Elbers #1
 Location NE NE NE 5, T.12N., R.6E. Blumfield Twp., Saginaw Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run _____ Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 606.0 RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1995	-1389	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1995	-1389	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2020	-1414	25'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	2020	-1414	80'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	2100	-1494	57'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2157	-1551	64'	
Thickness of Bedford			121'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2221	-1615	36'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2257	-1651	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2290	-1684	62'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2352	-1746'	23'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2375	-1769	20'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2395	-1789	45'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2440	-1834	21'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2461	-1855	21'	
Top of Traverse Group	2482	-1876	-	

Comments: Samples available, Lot 353, Box 32 & 33. This well located in a region (Saginaw County) of classical Berea oil production. Two-prong Sunbury.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 19
 Well Permit Number 24699
 Operator or Company C. J. Simpson
 Well Name A. & E. Szidik #1
 Location NE NE NE 10, T.15N., R.10E. Brookfield Twp., Huron Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run May 7, 1963 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 651.2 RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1423	-772	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1423	-772	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1487	-836	64'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	1487	-836	101'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1588	-937	45'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1633	-982	134'	
Thickness of Bedford			179'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1767	-1116	10'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1777	-1126	48'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1825	-1174	31'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1856	-1205	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1890	-1239	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1916	-1265	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1950	-1299	27'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1977	-1326	25'	
Top of Traverse Group	2002	-1351	-	

Comments: Samples not available. Antrim Unit 6 is thin; the upper part may be nonradioactive and included as the basal part of Bedford Unit 7. Increase in Sunbury thickness.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 20
 Well Permit Number 23583
 Operator or Company C. J. Simpson
 Well Name Lindeman #1
 Location SE SE NE 28, T.14N., R.12E. Greenleaf Twp., Sanilac Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Welex Radioactivity log
 Date log was run September 30, 1961 Speed Ft/Min App. 60
 Elevation KB 789.0 RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1327	-538	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1327	-538	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1393	-604	66'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	1393	-604	122'	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1515	-726	40'	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1655	-866	196'	
Thickness of Bedford			236'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1751	-962	14'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1765	-976	25'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1790	-1001	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1816	-1027	28'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1844	-1055	28'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1872	-1083	28'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1900	-1111	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1926	-1137	23'	
Top of Traverse Group	1949	-1160	-	

Comments: Samples not available. Increase in Sunbury thickness. Shaley or silty Berea. Unusually high radioactivity in upper part of Bedford Shale-see company sample description. Thin Antrim Unit 6. Basal Bedford response compares with well B 21.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section B
 Well No. B 21
 Well Permit Number 24047
 Operator or Company Phillips Petroleum Co.
 Well Name R. J. Cleary #1
 Location SE SW SW 21, T.14N., R.15E. Delaware Twp., Sanilac Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run July 13, 1962 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 812.4 RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	795	+17	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	795	+17	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	919	-107	124'	See comments
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	919	-107	91'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1010	-198	120'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1130	-318	96'	
Thickness of Bedford			216'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1226	-414	29'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1255	-443	31'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1286	-474	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1319	-507	28'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1347	-535	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1380	-568	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1414	-602	19'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1433	-621	27'	
Top of Traverse Group	1460	-648	-	

Comments: Samples, 8-3-C. Well B 21 is same well as C 14 in Cross Section C, Part 3. Very thick Sunbury Shale.

APPENDIX C

Data pertaining to 25 gamma ray logs of wells used in Cross Section C. Cross Section C consists of five separate parts or segments.

- Part 1: Wells C 1 through C 5
- Part 2: Wells C 6 through C 10
- Part 3: Wells C 11 through C 15
- Part 4: Wells C 16 through C 20
- Part 5: Wells C 21 through C 25

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 1
 Well Permit Number None
 Operator or Company Woodruff & Jenkins
 Well Name Hampshire #1
 Location Section 16, T.38N., R.15E. Steuben Co., Indiana
 Brand of Geophysical log _____
 Date log was run _____ Speed Ft/Min _____
 Elevation KB 1065 RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	790	+275	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	790	+275	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	800	+265	10	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not present
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	800	+265	-	
Thickness of Bedford			42'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 4	842	+223	22'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	864	+201	31'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	895	+170	40'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	935	+130	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	970	+95	10'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	980	-85	20'	
Top of Traverse Group	1000	+65	-	

Comments: Indiana well. Also used as well A 1 in Cross Section A, Part 1.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 2
 Well Permit Number 23973
 Operator or Company Carl W. Whitmer
 Well Name Depue #1
 Location SE SE SE 10, T.8S., R.4W. Camden Twp., Hillsdale Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run April 29, 1962 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1081 RF GR 1069

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	812	+269	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	812	+269	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	824	+257	12'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not present
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	Not present
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	824	+257	-	
Thickness of Bedford			28'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 4	852	+229	28'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	880	+201	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	915	+166	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	950	+131	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	985	+96	15'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1000	+81	28'	
Top of Traverse Group	1028	+53	-	

Comments: Surface pipe set @ 1002'. Antrim Units 6 and 5 appear to be absent either by nondeposition or by misidentification on gamma ray logs.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 3
 Well Permit Number 22298
 Operator or Company Glenn Covey & Richard M. Null
 Well Name Hiller, Whitmore, Knapp #1
 Location NW NW SW 4, T.8S., R.2W. Ransom Twp., Hillsdale Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run June 5, 1960 (Run #1) Speed Ft/Min 30
 Elevation KB RF 1071 GR 1067

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	867	+204	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	867	+204	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	880	+191	13'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not present
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	Not present
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	880	+191	-	
Thickness of Bedford			29'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 4	909	+162	18'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	927	+144	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	962	+109	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	996	+75	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1030	+41	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1062	+9	18'	
Top of Traverse Group	1080	-9	-	

Comments: Antrim Units 6 and 5 appear to be absent either by nondeposition or misidentification on gamma ray logs.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 4
 Well Permit Number 23751
 Operator or Company R. G. Lawton
 Well Name Donald Drewyor #1
 Location NE SE NE 25, T.6S., R.2E. Rome Twp., Lenawee Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run February 10, 1962 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB RF 864 GR 860

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	570	+294	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	570	+294	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	580	+284	10'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not present
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	580	+284	45'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	625	+239	46'	
Thickness of Bedford			91'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 4	671	+193	11'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	682	+182	38'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	720	+144	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	752	+112	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	787	+77	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	820	+44	20'	
Top of Traverse Group	840	+24	-	

Comments: Antrim Units 6 and 5 appear to be absent either by nondeposition or misidentification on gamma ray logs. Unit 4 is also thin or not correctly identified.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 7
 Well Permit Number 23743
 Operator or Company A. E. Rovsek & F. J. Volk
 Well Name H. Engel #1-A
 Location NE NE NE 3, T.1S., R.7E. Salem Twp., Washtenaw Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run January 20, 1962 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1040 RF 1037 GR 1026

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	400	+640	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	400	+640	-	See comments
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	417	+623	17'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	417	+623	68'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	485	+555	102'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	587	+453	67'	
Thickness of Bedford			169'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 4	654	+386	18'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	672	+368	19'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	691	+349	39'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	730	+310	18'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	748	+292	16'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	764	+276	19'	
Top of Traverse Group	783	+257	-	

Comments: Begin definite two-prong Sunbury. Thinner total Antrim, 8-5/8 surface pipe set @ 455. Well C / is same as well D 1 on Cross Section D, Part 1.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 8
 Well Permit Number 23312
 Operator or Company Sun Oil Co.
 Well Name C. Beuthien #1
 Location NW NE NW 30, T.2N., R.8E. Commerce Twp., Oakland Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run September 4, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 20
 Elevation KB 974 RF 972 GR 963

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	410	+564	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	410	+564	-	See comments
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	430	+544	20'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	430	+544	70'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	500	+474	125'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	625	+349	57'	
Thickness of Bedford			182'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 4	682	+292	18'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	700	+274	17'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	717	+257	31'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	748	+226	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	778	+196	10'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	788	+186	16'	
Top of Traverse Group	804	+170	-	

Comments: Two-prong Sunbury and increasing in thickness. 8-5/8 surface pipe set @ 56'.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 9
 Well Permit Number 23407
 Operator or Company Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. (S. & P. Investment Co.)
 Well Name Pettibone-Smith #1
 Location SE SE SE 1, T.3N., R.11E. Avon Twp., Oakland Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run September 28, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 777 RF 775 GR 764

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	278	+499	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	278	+499	-	See comments
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	331	+446	53'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	331	+446	54'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	385	+392	114'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	499	+278	89'	
Thickness of Bedford			203'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 4	585	+189	31'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	616	+161	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	650	+127	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	685	+92	24'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	709	+68	15'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	724	+53	16'	
Top of Traverse Group	740	+37	-	

Comments: 8-5/8" surface pipe set @ 371'. Two-prong Sunbury increasing in thickness. Antrim Units 6 and 5 appear not to be present either because of nondeposition or misidentification on gamma ray logs. (Same as on preceding wells in this section).

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 12
 Well Permit Number 369-731-474
 Operator or Company Dow Chemical Co.
 Well Name Dow Rhoburn #1
 Location SW NW NE 8, T.9N., R.15E. Fremont Twp., Sanilac Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Birdwell Nuclear Log
 Date log was run May 2, 1972 Speed Ft/Min 35
 Elevation KB 798 (Est. from topo map & hand level) RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	828	-30	-	No Redrock
Top of Sunbury Shale	828	-30	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	967	-169	139'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	967	-169	86'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1053	-255	91'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1144	-346	80'	
Thickness of Bedford			171'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1224	-426	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5		-456	28'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1282	-484	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1314	-516	39'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1353	-555	22'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1375	-577	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1405	-607	18'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1423	-626	21'	
Top of Traverse Group	1444	-646	-	

Comments: Sample and core description available. Cut 19 cores (352-392, 600-1256, and 1259-1463). 900 ft. of core cut and 792.2 ft. recovered. See so-called "false" Antrim @ about 1185 ft. and a similar section in well C 13 @ about 835 ft.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 13
 Well Permit Number 24609
 Operator or Company Phillips Petroleum Co.
 Well Name J. G. Essenmacher #1
 Location SW SW SE 7, T.11N., R.16E. Sanilac Twp., Sanilac Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run March 29, 1963 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 816 RF 814 GR 805.5

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	550	+266	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	550	+266	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	615	+201	65'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	615	+201	85'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	700	+116	98'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	798	+18	69'	
Thickness of Bedford			167'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	867	-51	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	900	-84	24'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	924	-108	42'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	966	-150	38'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1004	-188	31'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1035	-219	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1065	-249	22'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1087	-269	20'	
Top of Traverse Group	1107	-291	-	

Comments: _____

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 14
 Well Permit Number 24047
 Operator or Company Phillips Petroleum Co.
 Well Name R. J. Cleary #1
 Location SE SW SW 21, T.14N., R.15E. Delaware Twp., Sanilac Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log _____
 Date log was run _____ Speed Ft/Min _____
 Elevation KB 812 RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	795	+17	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	795	+17	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	919	-107	124'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	919	-107	91'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1010	-198	120'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1130	-318	96'	
Thickness of Bedford			216'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1226	-414	29'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1255	-443	31'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1286	-474	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1319	-507	28'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1347	-535	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1380	-568	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1414	-602	19'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1433	-621	27'	
Top of Traverse Group	1460	-648	-	

Comments: _____

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 15
 Well Permit Number 24789
 Operator or Company Texaco, Inc.
 Well Name C. P. Scott #1
 Location SE SW SE 36, T.16N., R.12E. Colfax Twp., Huron Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run July 15, 1963 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 764 RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1280	-515	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1280	-515	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1360	-596	80'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	1360	-596	28'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1388	-624	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	-	-	-	
Thickness of Bedford			334'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1772	-1008	19'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1791	-1027	24'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1815	-1051	29'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1844	-1080	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1876	-1112	24'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1900	-1136	27'	
Top of Traverse Group	1927	-1163	-	

Comments: Section from 1388 to 1772 appears to be a logging failure. Top of Bedford (?) has characteristics of Antrim. A similar section also occurs on the Linderman #1, Sec. 28, T.14N., R.12E., Greenleaf Twp., Sanilac Co. Sections may represent faults. Bedford Units 7 and 8 cannot be separated. I conclude that this gamma ray log does record an anomalous Sunbury-Berea-Bedford interval.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 16
 Well Permit Number 29926
 Operator or Company Mobil Oil Corp.
 Well Name A. Reibling Unit #1
 Location C SW SW 35, T.17N., R.11E. Chandler Twp., Huron Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Borehole Compensated Sonic Log
 Date log was run September 24, 1974 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 645 RF GR 630.5

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1540	-895	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1540	-895	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1631	-986	91'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	1631	-986	77'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1708	-1063	59'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1767	-1122	152'	
Thickness of Bedford			211'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1919	-1274	15'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1934	-1289	50'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1984	-1339	27'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2011	-1366	39'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2050	-1405	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2080	-1435	39'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2119	-1474	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2145	-1500	28'	
Top of Traverse Group	2173	-1528	-	

Comments: _____

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 17
 Well Permit Number 23899
 Operator or Company C. J. Simpson
 Well Name P. & W. Wisniewski #1
 Location NW SE NW 21, T.18N., R.13E. Dwight Twp., Huron Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Welex Radioactivity Log
 Date log was run April 6, 1962 Speed Ft/Min Approx. 50
 Elevation KB 692 RF 691 GR 680

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	943	-251	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	943	-251	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1060	-368	117'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	1060	-368	93'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1153	-461	59'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1212	-520	158'	
Thickness of Bedford			217'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1370	-678	15'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1385	-693	40'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1425	-733	23'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1448	-756	44'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1492	-800	21'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1513	-821	45'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1558	-866	21'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1579	-887	29'	
Top of Traverse Group	1608	-916	-	

Comments: _____

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 18
 Well Permit Number 23084
 Operator or Company C. J. Simpson
 Well Name Sam Provoast #1
 Location NW NE SW 11, T.21N., R.5E. Burleigh Twp., Iosco Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Welex Radioactivity Log
 Date log was run April 21, 1961 Speed Ft/Min Approx. 50
 Elevation KB 743 RF 742 GR 730

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1648	-905	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1648	-905	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1680	-937	32'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	1680	-937	54'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1734	-991	24'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1758	-1015	82'	
Thickness of Bedford			106'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1840	-1097	37'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1877	-1134	97'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1974	-1231	41'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2015	-1272	40'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2055	-1312	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2090	-1347	42'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2132	-1389	38'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2170	-1427	30'	
Top of Traverse Group	2200	-1457	-	

Comments: _____

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 19
 Well Permit Number 23420
 Operator or Company Sinclair Oil & Gas Co.
 Well Name G. E. Mott #1
 Location NW NW SE 28, T.23N., R.5E. Plainfield Twp., Iosc Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray
 Date log was run August 21, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 873 RF 871 GR 864

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1805	-932	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1805	-932	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1830	-957	25'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	1830	-957	40'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1870	-997	29'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1899	-1026	86'	
Thickness of Bedford			115'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1985	-1112	40'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2025	-1152	85'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2110	-1237	52'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2162	-1289	51'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2213	-1340	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2246	-1373	46'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2292	-1419	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2326	-1453	37'	
Top of Traverse Group	2363	-1490	-	

Comments: Well C 19 same as well F 9 on Cross Section F, Part 2.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 20
 Well Permit Number 23208
 Operator or Company C. J. Simpson
 Well Name Wm Atchinson #1
 Location NE NW NW 22, T.26N., R.9E. Harrisville Twp., Alcona Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Welex Radioactivity log
 Date log was run May 14, 1961 Speed Ft/Min Approx. 60
 Elevation KB 734 RF 731.5 GR 721

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks (KB 733 on log)
Base of Coldwater Redrock	340	+394	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	340	+394	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	363	+371	23'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	363	+371	73'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	436	+298	19'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	455	+279	106'	
Thickness of Bedford			125'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	561	+173	29'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	590	+144	78'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	668	+66	45'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	713	+21	36'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	749	-15	21'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	770	-36	44'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	814	-80	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	840	-106	23'	
Top of Traverse Group	863	-129	-	

Comments: Well C 20 same as well F 10 on Cross Section F, Part 2.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 22
 Well Permit Number 24359
 Operator or Company Natural Gasoline Corp.
 Well Name State-Hawes #1
 Location C SE NW 20, T.27N., R.8E. Hawes Twp., Alcona Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log _____
 Date log was run _____ Speed Ft/Min _____
 Elevation KB 912 RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	478	+434	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	478	+434	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	517	+395	39'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	517	+395	75'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	592	+320	19'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	611	+301	99'	
Thickness of Bedford			118'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	710	+202	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	743	+169	85'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	828	+84	67'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	895	+17	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	925	-13	31'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	956	-44	37'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	993	-81	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1019	-107	22'	
Top of Traverse Group	1041	-129	-	

Comments: _____

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 23
 Well Permit Number 23265
 Operator or Company C. J. Simpson
 Well Name Leonard Quart #1
 Location NW SW NE 27, T.27N., R.6E. Mitchell Twp., Alcona Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Welex Radioactivity log
 Date log was run June 6, 1961 Speed Ft/Min App. 50
 Elevation KB 882.5 RF 881 GR 870.5

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	739	+144	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	739	+144	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	772	+111	33'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	772	+111	36'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	808	+75	31'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	839	+44	88'	
Thickness of Bedford			119'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	927	-44	49'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	976	-93	79'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1055	-172	84'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1139	-256	27'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1166	-283	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1192	-309	39'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1231	-348	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1257	-374	30'	
Top of Traverse Group	1287	-404	-	

Comments: _____

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 24
 Well Permit Number 27060
 Operator or Company North American Drlg. Co.
 Well Name Cranberry Ranch #1
 Location NE SE SW 30, T.28N., R.5E. Mitchell Twp., Alcona Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run October 17, 1967 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 931.5 RF 930.0 GR 921.5

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	723	+209	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	723	+209	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	745	+187	22'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	745	+187	35'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	780	+152	-	
Thickness of Bedford			99'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	879	+53	29'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	908	+24	70'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	978	-46	111'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1089	-157	23'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1112	-190	28'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1140	-208	38'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1178	-255	17'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1195	-263	30'	
Top of Traverse Group	1225	-293	-	

Comments: _____

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section C
 Well No. C 25
 Well Permit Number 28583
 Operator or Company Union Oil Co. of California
 Well Name G. C. Smith #1
 Location SW SW NW 32, T.31N., R.5E. Green Twp., Alpena Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run October 7, 1971 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 797 RF GR 785

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	-	-	-	
Thickness of Bedford			-	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	222	+575	73'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 4	295	+502	76'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	371	+426	20'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	391	+406	28'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	419	+378	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	454	+343	23'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	477	+320	23'	
Top of Traverse Group	500	+297	-	

Comments: Antrim Unit 5 immediately below glacial drift. 13-3/8 surface pipe set @ 257'.

APPENDIX D

Data pertaining to 15 gamma ray logs of wells used in Cross Section D. Cross Section D consists of three separate parts or segments.

- Part 1: Wells D 1 through D 5
- Part 2: Wells D 6 through D 10
- Part 3: Wells D 11 through D 15

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section D
 Well No. D 1
 Well Permit Number 23743
 Operator or Company A. E. Rovsek & F. J. Volk
 Well Name H. Engle #1-A
 Location NE NE NE 3, T.1S., R.7E. Salem Twp., Washtenaw Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run January 20, 1962 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1040 RF 1037 GR 1026

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	400	+640	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	400	+640	-	See comments
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	417	+623	17'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	417	+623	68'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	485	+555	102'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	587	+543	67'	
Thickness of Bedford			169'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	Not present
Top & thickness of Unit 4	654	+386	18'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	672	+368	19'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	691	+349	39'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	730	+310	18'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	748	+292	16'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	764	+276	19'	
Top of Traverse Group	783	+257	-	

Comments: Begin definite two-prong Sunbury. Thinner total Antrim. 8-5/8" surface pipe set @ 455. Well D 1 is same as well C 7 on Cross Section C, Part 2.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section D
 Well No. D 2
 Well Permit Number 24029
 Operator or Company Sinclair Oil & Gas Co.
 Well Name T. K. Simons #1
 Location C SW NE 22, T.3N., R.6E. Hartland Twp., Livingston Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run May 28, 1962 Speed Ft/Min 30
 Elevation KB RF GR 951

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	627	+324	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	627	+324	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	645	+306	18'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	645	+306	55'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	700	+251	20'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	720	+231	71'	
Thickness of Bedford			91'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	791	+160	29'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	820	+131	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	855	+96	27'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	882	+69	18'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	900	+51	23'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	923	+28	29'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	952	-1	25'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	977	-26	21'	
Top of Traverse Group	998	-47	-	

Comments: Unit 6 (Antrim Shale) actually a part of the lower Bedford Shale.
 See "false" Antrim in Dow-Rhoburn well. Correlating this section with the Antrim
 best fits the section farther to the north. Datums figured from ground elevation.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section D
 Well No. D 3
 Well Permit Number 28175
 Operator or Company Muskegon Development Co. et al (Now Michigan Consolidated Gas Co.
 Well Name L. Phibbs et al #1
 Location APP. C Fr1. NE 1, T.3N., R.3E. Handy Twp., Livingston Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run November 9, 1970 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 943 RF GR 931.5

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	254	+689	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	254	+689	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	268	+675	14'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	268	+675	55'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	323	+620	27'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	350	+593	50'	
Thickness of Bedford			77'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	400	+543	32'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	432	+511	38'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	470	+473	25'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	495	+448	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	525	+418	25'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	550	+393	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	580	+363	40'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	620	+323	13'	
Top of Traverse Group	633	+310	-	

Comments: Unit 6 (Antrim Shale) is actually the lower part of the Bedford Shale.
 See "false" Antrim in Dow-Rhoburn well.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section D
 Well No. D 4
 Well Permit Number 23376
 Operator or Company Hadson Oil & Gas Co.
 Well Name Dysinger #1
 Location C SW SW 22, T.5N., R.2E. Perry Twp., Shiawassee Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run November 8, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 906 RF 904 GR 894.7

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1599	-693	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1599	-693	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1611	-705	12'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	1611	-705	56'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1667	-761	19'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1686	-780	48'	
Thickness of Bedford			67'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1734	-828	18'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1752	-846	39'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1791	-885	36'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1827	-921	27'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1854	-948	25'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1879	-973	51'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1930	-1024	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1965	-1059	15'	
Top of Traverse Group	1980	-1074	-	

Comments: Unit 6 (Antrim) actual a part of Bedford (lowermost). See "false" Antrim in Dow-Rhoburn well.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section D
 Well No. D 13
 Well Permit Number 28546
 Operator or Company Amoco Production Co.
 Well Name Garland #1
 Location SW SE SE 16, T.28N., R.1E. Greenwood Twp., Oscoda Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Borehole Compensate Sonic-Gamma Ray
 Date log was run September 2, 1977 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1243 RF GR 1230

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1430	-187	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1430	-187	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1453	-210	23'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	1453	-210	33'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	?			See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1486	-243	54'	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			54'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1540	-297	37'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1577	-334	88'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1665	-422	104'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1769	-526	48'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1817	-574	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1850	-607	58'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1908	-665	55'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1963	-720	28'	
Top of Traverse Group	1991	-748	-	

Comments: Separation of Unit 8 and 9 not determined. Unit 7 has gamma ray characteristics similar to Antrim. Compare this well with D 12.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section D
 Well No. D 15
 Well Permit Number 28583
 Operator or Company Union Oil Co. of California
 Well Name G. C. Smith #1
 Location SW SW NW 32, T.31N., R.5E. Green Twp., Alpena Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run October 7, 1977 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 797 RF GR 785.4

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	-	-	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	-	-	-	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	-	-	-	
Thickness of Bedford			-	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	222	+572	73'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	295	+502	76'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	371	+426	20'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	391	+406	28'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	419	+378	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	454	+343	23'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	477	+320	23'	
Top of Traverse Group	500	+297	-	

Comments: 13-3/8 surface pipe set @ 257 feet. Well located near subcrop edge.
 Antrim Unit 5 immediately below glacial drift. All units above 5, including
 Bedford-Berea-Sunbury, removed by pre-Pleistocene erosion. Nonradioactive
 appearance of upper half of Unit 5 due to hole size and surface casing (shift).
 Well D 15 same as well C 25 on Cross Section C, Part 5.

APPENDIX E

Data pertaining to 22 gamma ray logs of wells used in Cross Section E. Cross Section E consists of four separate parts or segments.

- Part 1: Wells E 1 through E 5
- Part 2: Wells E 6 through E 10
- Part 3: Wells E 11 through E 16
- Part 4: Wells E 17 through E 22

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 2
 Well Permit Number 23295
 Operator or Company Neptune Oil & Gas Co.
 Well Name Raymond Estate #1
 Location NW NE NE 3, T.9S., R.3E. Fairfield Twp., Lenawee Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Welex Radioactivity Log
 Date log was run July 30, 1961 Speed Ft/Min Approx. 60/min.
 Elevation KB RF 752 GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	215	+537	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	215	+537	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	228	+524	13'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	228	+524	13'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	241	+511	34'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	275	+477	45'	
Thickness of Bedford			79'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 4	320	+432	23'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	343	+409	15'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	358	+394	29'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	387	+365	42'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	426	+326	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	459	+293	23'	
Top of Traverse Group	482	+270	-	

Comments: Antrim Units 6 and 5 absent either because of nondeposition or mis-identification.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 5
 Well Permit Number 22657
 Operator or Company Turtle Drilling Co.
 Well Name Miller #1
 Location SE SE SE 22, T.3S., R.4W. Albion Twp., Calhoun Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run September 13, 1960 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1012 RF 1009 GR 999

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1270	-258	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1270	-258	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1289	-277	19'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1289	-277	13'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1302	-290	20'	
Thickness of Bedford			33'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1322	-310	20'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1342	-330	21'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1363	-351	16'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1379	-367	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1409	-397	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1435	-423	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1468	-456	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1500	-488	17'	
Top of Traverse Group	1517	-505	-	

Comments: _____

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 6
 Well Permit Number 22489
 Operator or Company C. J. Simpson
 Well Name F. & J. Murphy & E. & W. Altenhein Unit #1
 Location SE NE NW 6, T.1S., R.5W. Lee Twp., Calhoun Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run July 20, 1960 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 922 RF GR 909

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1515	-593	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1515	-593	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1531	-609	16'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1531	-609	9'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1540	-618	12'	
Thickness of Bedford			21'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1552	-630	19'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1571	-649	29'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1600	-678	54'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1654	-732	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1688	-766	27'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1715	-793	28'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1743	-821	25'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1768	-846	14'	
Top of Traverse Group	1782	-860	-	

Comments: _____

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 7
 Well Permit Number 23574
 Operator or Company McClure Oil Co.
 Well Name V. Wildman #1
 Location SE SW SW 15, T.5N., R.7W. Odessa Twp., Ionia Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run November 16, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 870.2 RF GR 857.2

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1852	-982	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1852	-982	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1860	-990	8'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	-	-	-	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			-	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1860	-990	31'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1891	-1021	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1925	-1055	110'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2035	-1165	47'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2082	-1212	31'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2113	-1243	31'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2144	-1274	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2170	-1300	15'	
Top of Traverse Group	2185	-1315	-	

Comments: The Bedford and Berea intervals are not recognized on the gamma ray log of this well. A thin Sunbury Shale section lies directly on Antrim-type shales. If an interval of Bedford exists, it is too thin to recognize or map.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 9
 Well Permit Number 24826
 Operator or Company Ambassador Oil Corp.
 Well Name John Ten-Have #1
 Location App. C NW SE 6, T.8N., R.9W. Grattan Twp., Kent Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run August 4, 1963 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 867 RF 865.5 GR 857

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1913	-1046	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1913	-1046	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1926	-1059	13'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1926	-1059	-	
Thickness of Bedford			62'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1988	-1121	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2014	-1147	51'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2065	-1198	128'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2193	-1326	116'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2309	-1442	41'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2350	-1483)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2382	-	) 32'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2400	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	2422	-1555	-	

Comments: Unit 1 B may be represented in the interval 2385-98.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 11
 Well Permit Number 24594
 Operator or Company M. J. Hutchinson
 Well Name K. Buchholz #1
 Location SE NW SW 23, T.12N., R.8W. Cato Twp., Montcalm Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run April 3, 1963 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB RF 982 GR 978

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	2402	-1420	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	2402	-1420	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2425	-1443	23'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2425	-1443	-	
Thickness of Bedford			22'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2447	-1465	41'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2488	-1506	62'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2550	-1568	115'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2665	-1683	120'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2785	-1803	25'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2810	-1828	53'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2863	-1881	14'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2877	-1895	23'	
Top of Traverse Group	2900	-1918	-	

Comments: _____

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 12
 Well Permit Number 27122
 Operator or Company McClure Oil Co.
 Well Name White Estate #1
 Location SE SW NE 18, T.17N., R.8W. Evert Twp., Osceola Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run December 28, 1967 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1113.5 RF 1112 GR 1104.5

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	2540	-1426	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	2540	-1426	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2558	-1444	18'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2558	-1444	-	
Thickness of Bedford			47'	See comments
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2605	-1491	37'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2642	-1528	82'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2724?	-1610	251'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2975	-1861	73'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	3048	-1934	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	3080	-1966	37'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	3117	-2003	36'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	3153	-2039	27'	
Top of Traverse Group	3180	-2066	-	

Comments: Well E 12 same as well F 5, Cross Section F, Part 2. Bedford Unit 7 has radioactive characteristics similar to Antrim. This interval would probably be logged as Antrim Shale or undifferentiated Sunbury-Antrim.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 13
 Well Permit Number 23216
 Operator or Company Sun Oil Company
 Well Name V. E. Lindberg #1
 Location SE NE SW 19, T.20N., R.10W. Burdell Twp., Osceola Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run May 22, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1182 RF 1179.0 GR 1168.5

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	2108	-926	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	2108	-926	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2138	-956	30'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	2138	-956	21'	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2159	-977	31'	
Thickness of Bedford			62'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2200	-1018	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2727	-1545	55'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2782	-1600	36'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2818	-1636	47'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2865	-1683	59'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2924	-1742	21'	
Top of Traverse Group	2945	-1763	-	

Comments: The gamma ray log of well E 13 shows a typical Ellsworth Shale section. Equivalents of Antrim Units 6, 5 and 4 are within the Ellsworth Section but the boundaries cannot be determined. Unit 3 is "light Antrim" and Units 2 and 1 are definitely Antrim lithologies. Bedford Shale equivalents are in the Ellsworth.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 15
 Well Permit Number 22890
 Operator or Company B. G. Hilliard
 Well Name E. Leeson & R. J. Sours #1
 Location NW NW NW 32, T.22N., R.9W. Haring Twp., Wexford Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run January 7, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1310 RF 1307.7 GR 1303.2

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	2233	-923	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	2233	-923	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2250	-940	17'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	2250	-940	15'	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2265	-955	65'	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			80'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2330	-1020	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2850	-1540	48'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2898	-1588	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2930	-1620	40'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2970	-1660	78'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	3048	-1738	22'	
Top of Traverse Group	3070	-1760	-	

Comments: Top of Bedford Shale equivalent Unit 7 (in Ellsworth Shale) shows radioactive characteristics, otherwise, the Gamma Ray log shows a typical Ellsworth Shale Section. Equivalent Antrim Units 6, 5 and 4 are within Ellsworth but the boundaries cannot be determined.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 16
 Well Permit Number 24501
 Operator or Company Murell L. Welch
 Well Name B. Workman #1
 Location C NW NW 31, T.22N., R.6W. Aetna Twp., Missaukee Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run January 21, 1963 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1208 RF 1205 GR 1196

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	2393	-1185	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	2393	-1185	-	See comments
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2415	-1207	22'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	2415	-1207	25'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2440	-1232	40'	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			65'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2480	-1272	-	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2500	-1292	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2867?	-1659	70'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2937	-1729	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2970	-1762	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	3000	-1792	70'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	3070	-1862	30'	
Top of Traverse Group	3100	-1892	-	

Comments: Two-prong Sunbury. Bedford Unit 7 has radioactive characteristics similar to Antrim. The gamma ray log shows Ellsworth characteristics below Antrim Unit 6 and through most of Unit 3. Antrim Unit 6 is within the Ellsworth and shows radioactivity characteristics of the Antrim. Equivalent Antrim Units 5, 4 and 3 are within the Ellsworth but the boundaries between 5, 4 and 3 cannot be determined.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 17
 Well Permit Number 30610
 Operator or Company Sun Oil Company
 Well Name Norwich Unit Tr. #4-75
 Location S½ N½ S½ 2, T.24N., R.5W. Norwich Twp., Missaukee Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Compensated Neutron Log
 Date log was run December 5, 1975 Speed Ft/Min Not given
 Elevation KB 1364 RF 1361 GR 1350

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1853	-489	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1853	-489	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1879	-515	26'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1879	-515	37'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1916	-552	39'	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			76'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1955	-591	19'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1974	-610	53'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2027	-663	243'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2270	-906	58'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2328	-964	42'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2370	-1006	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2404	-1040	54'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2458	-1094	23'	
Top of Traverse Group	2481	-1117	-	

Comments: Bedford Unit 7 has radioactive characteristics similar to Antrim.
The interval from top of Unit 7 down to the top of the Traverse Group would normally be considered as Antrim. Antrim is considered to extend from top of Traverse Group upward through Unit 6.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 18
 Well Permit Number 27187
 Operator or Company Union Oil Co. of California
 Well Name Beaver Creek Unit #C-2
 Location W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW SW 21, T.25N., R.4W. Beaver Creek Twp., Crawford Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Sidewall Neutron Porosity Log
 Date log was run June 3, 1968 Speed Ft/Min Not given
 Elevation KB 1233 RF 1231.5 GR 1225

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1575	-342	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1575	-342	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1600	-367	25'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1600	-367	42'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1642	-409	38'	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			80'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1680	-447	20'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1700	-467	65'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1765	-532	201'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1966	-733	64'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2030	-797	45'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2075	-842	47'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2112	-879	53'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2165	-932	26'	
Top of Traverse Group	2191	-958	-	

Comments: Bedford Unit 7 has radioactive characteristics similar to Antrim.
Unit 7 would normally be considered as Antrim. Antrim extends from top of
Traverse Group upward to top of Unit 6.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 19
 Well Permit Number 28886
 Operator or Company Michigan Oil Co. (Amoco Production Co.)
 Well Name K. A. Annear #1-32
 Location NW SW NW 32, T.29N., R.4W. Hayes Twp., Otsego Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Compensated Neutron Log
 Date log was run November 16, 1972 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1233 RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1120	+113	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1120	+113	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1130	+103	10'	See comments
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1130	+103	37'	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1167	+66	45'	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			82'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1212	+21	20'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1232	+1	63'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1295	-62	220'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1515	-282	80'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1595	-362	52'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1647	-414	35'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1682	-449	42'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1724	-491	25'	
Top of Traverse Group	1749	-516	-	

Comments: Bedford Units 7 and 8 have radioactive characteristics similar to Antrim. Sunbury Shale would probably be difficult to distinguish from underlying Bedford and Antrim in well cuttings. Compare with well E 18.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 20
 Well Permit Number 26216
 Operator or Company C. J. Simpson
 Well Name State-Otsego Lake #1
 Location C SE 16, T.29N., R.3W. Otsego Lake Twp., Otsego Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run December 13, 1965 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1437 RF 1436 GR 1429

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1158	+279	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1158	+279	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1165	+272	7'	See comments
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1165	+272	35'	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1200	+237	55'	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			90'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1255	+182	28'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1283	+154	72'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1355	+82	180'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1535	-98	55'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1590	-153	50'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1640	-203	36'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1676	-239	50'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1726	-289	22'	
Top of Traverse Group	1748	-311	-	

Comments: Very thin Sunbury Shale lying directly on radioactive Bedford Units 7 and 8. Sunbury Shale would probably be difficult to distinguish from underlying Bedford and Antrim in well cuttings. Compare with well E 19.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 21
 Well Permit Number None
 Operator or Company The Dow Chemical Company
 Well Name White Fee #1
 Location SE SW SE Section 7, T.29N., R.2W. Chester Twp., Otsego Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run May 2, 1958 Speed Ft/Min 30
 Elevation KB 1251 RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1102	+149	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1102	+149	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1110	+141	8'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1110	+141	47'	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1157	+94	33'	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			80'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1190	+61	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1220	+31	83'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1303	-52	142'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1445	-194	57'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1502	-251	38'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1540	-289	38'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1578	-327	-	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	?	?	-	Not penetrated
Top of Traverse Group	-	-	-	

Comments: Log supplied by the Dow Chemical Co., 5" scale photographically reduced to 2"=100', (very poor log). Well did not penetrate Unit 1 B and deeper. The base of the gamma ray log has been set about 1½ inchs above the datum plane (top of Traverse Group) on Cross Section E. Bedford Units 7 and 8 are radioactive-see well E 20.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section E
 Well No. E 22
 Well Permit Number 28837
 Operator or Company Miller Bros. & Michigan Oil Co.
 Well Name Kaylee #1-1
 Location NE NW SE 1, T.29N., R.2W. Chester Twp., Otsego Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Borehole-Compensated Sonic-Gamma Ray
 Date log was run May 30, 1972 Speed Ft/Min Not recorded
 Elevation KB 1278 RF 1275 GR 1265

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1070	+208	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1070	+208	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1078	+200	8'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1078	+200	48'	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1130	+148	45'	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			93'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1175	+103	45'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	1202	+66	78'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	1280	-2	131'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1411	-133	49'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1460	-182	43'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1503	-225	37'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	1540	-262	40'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	1580	-302	20'	
Top of Traverse Group	1600	-322	-	

Comments: Bedford Unit 8 is less radioactive than in preceding wells. Unit 7 has retained radioactivity.

APPENDIX F

Data pertaining to 10 gamma ray logs of wells used in Cross Section F. Cross Section F consists of two separate parts or segments.

- Part 1: Wells F 1 through F 5
- Part 2: Wells F 6 through F 10

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section F
 Well No. F 1
 Well Permit Number 26353
 Operator or Company Consumers Power Co. (Harris Oil, Inc.)
 Well Name Hanson Comm. #1
 Location SE NE NW 15, T.10N., R.17W. Laketon Twp., Muskegon Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run March 15, 1966 Speed Ft/Min 100-1480=60/min., 1480-TD
 Elevation KB 627.2 RF GR 614.2 30/min.

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	907	-280	-	Double RR
Top of Sunbury Shale	907	-280	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	932	-305	25'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	932	-305	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			17'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1466	-839	34'	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1500	-873	90'	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1590	-963)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	) 40'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	1630	-1003	-	

Comments: Developed Sunbury but not too radioactive. Characteristic Ellsworth log response below Unit 7 (932-949) and down to Unit 3. Units 1 A, B, C combined into one unit about 40 feet thick. Unit 1 B may be present within. Well F 1 is the same as well A 11 on Cross Section A, Part 2.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section F
 Well No. F 2
 Well Permit Number 23266
 Operator or Company Raymond L. Slade
 Well Name Wm Eilers #1
 Location SW SE NW 8, T.12N., R.16W. Blue Lake Twp., Muskegon Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron Log
 Date log was run December 21, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB RF 665 GR Est. 660

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1052	-387	-	Double RR
Top of Sunbury Shale	1052	-387	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1081	-416	29'	See comments
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1081	-416	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			10'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	1593	-928	42'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 2	1635	-970	87'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	1722	-1057)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	) 40'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	1762	-1097	-	

Comments: Developed Sunbury Shale becoming more radioactive. Probable Unit 7 (1081-1091). Typical Ellsworth log response below Unit 7 and down to Unit 3. Units 1 A, B, C combined into one Unit about 40 feet thick. Unit 1 B may be present within. Well F 2 is same as well A 12, Cross Section A, Part 2.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section F
 Well No. F 3
 Well Permit Number 22866
 Operator or Company Whitehall Oil, Inc.
 Well Name C. Siersema #1
 Location C SE NW 26, T.13N., R.14W. Dayton Twp., Newaygo Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run January 10, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 903 RF 900 GR 890

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1569	-666	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1569	-666	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1615	-712	46'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1615	-712	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			15'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2130	-1227	51'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2181	-1278	67'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2248	-1345)	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	-	-	) 42'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	-	-)	
Top of Traverse Group	2290	-1387	-	

Comments: Probable Unit 7 (1615-1630) below Sunbury Shale. Typical Ellsworth log response below Unit 7 and down to Unit 3. Units 1 A, B, C combined into one unit about 42 feet thick. Unit 1 B may be within. Well F 3 is same as well A 13 on

Cross Section A, Part 3.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section F
 Well No. F 4
 Well Permit Number 27480
 Operator or Company Slagter Producing Company
 Well Name Roger Camfield #1
 Location SW NE NE 30, T.16N., R.11W. Barton Twp., Newaygo Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run April 27, 1969 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1094.5 RF 1094 GR 1087.0

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	2130	-1036	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	2130	-1036	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2169	-1075	39'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2169	-1075	-	In Ellsworth
Thickness of Bedford			31'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 5	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 4	-	-	-	In Ellsworth
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2665?	-1571	68'	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2733	-1639	47'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2780	-1686	40'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2820	-1726	25'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2845	-1751	15'	
Top of Traverse Group	2860	-1766	-	

Comments: No Berea recognized. Typical Ellsworth log response below Unit 7 (2169-2200) and down to Unit 3. Very thin radioactive section at 2200. This thin section is probably the beginning of Antrim Unit 6.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section F
 Well No. F 5
 Well Permit Number 27122
 Operator or Company McClure Oil Co.
 Well Name White Estate #1
 Location SE NW NE 18, T.17N., R.8W. Evert Twp., Osceola Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run December 28, 1967 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1113.5 RF 1112 GR 1104.5

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	2540	-1426	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	2540	-1426	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2558	-1444	18'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2558	-1444	-	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			47'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2605	-1491	37'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2642	-1528	82'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2724'	-1610	251'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2975	-1861	73'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	3048	-1934	32'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	3080	-1966	37'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	3117	-2003	36'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	3153	-2039	27'	
Top of Traverse Group	3180	-2066	-	

Comments: Bedford Unit 7 has radioactive characteristics similar to Antrim. This interval would probably be logged as Antrim Shale or undifferentiated Sunbury-Antrim. Well F 5 is same as well E 12 on Cross Section E, Part 3.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section F
 Well No. F 6
 Well Permit Number 26649
 Operator or Company Billy G. Ellis
 Well Name State-Redding #1
 Location SW NW SE 21, T.19N., R.6W. Redding Twp., Clare Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run November 22, 1966 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 1055 RF 1053 GR 1047

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	2549	-1494	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	2549	-1494	-	See comments
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2562	-1507	13'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	Not recognized
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	2562	-1507	12'	See comments
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2574	-1519	56'	See comments
Thickness of Bedford			68'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2630	-1575	33	See comments
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2663	-1608	82'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2745	-1690	217'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2962	-1907	50'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	3012	-1957	31'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	3043	-1988	44'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	3087	-2032	58'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	3145	-2090	35'	
Top of Traverse Group	3180	-2125	-	

Comments: Thin Sunbury Shale lying on radioactive Bedford Shale units.
Differentiation into Sunbury, Bedford and Antrim by examination of well cuttings
would probably be difficult.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section F
 Well No. F 7
 Well Permit Number 22435
 Operator or Company Sun Oil Co.
 Well Name Mary Yake #1
 Location SW SW NW 21, T.20N., R.4W. Frost Twp., Clare Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log _____
 Date log was run _____ Speed Ft/Min _____
 Elevation KB 1219 RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	2678	-1459	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	2678	-1459	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	2697	-1478	19'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	-	-	-	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	2697	-1478	22'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	2719	-1500	71'	
Thickness of Bedford			93'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2790	-1571	25'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2815	-1596	86'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2901	-1682	174'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	3075	-1856	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	3105	-1886	30'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	3135	-1916	52'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	3187	-1968	67'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	3254	-2035	31'	
Top of Traverse Group	3285	-2066	-	

Comments: Compare this well with F 6. Units 7 and 8 are correlated with Bedford. Unit 8 might not be recognized in ordinary sample examination. Well F 7 is same as well D 9 on Cross Section D, Part 2.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section F
 Well No. F 8
 Well Permit Number 27006
 Operator or Company Harry E. Roberts
 Well Name Lehman #1
 Location NW SE SE 10, T.21N., R.1E. Edwards Twp., Ogemaw Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray-Neutron
 Date log was run October 9, 1967 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 949 RF GR

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1921	-972	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1921	-972	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1940	-991	19'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	1940	-991	27'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1967	-1018	26'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1993	-1044	100'	
Thickness of Bedford			126'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	2068	-1119	37'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2105	-1156	91'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2196	-1247	82'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2278	-1329	47'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2319	-1370	31'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2350	-1401	45'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2395	-1446	45'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2440	-1491	36'	
Top of Traverse Group	2476	-1527	-	

Comments: Lower part of Bedford Unit 7 has high radioactivity - compare with well F 7. Well F 8 is same as well D 10, Cross Section D, Part 2.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section F
 Well No. F 9
 Well Permit Number 23420
 Operator or Company Sinclair Oil & Gas Co.
 Well Name G. E. Mott #1
 Location NW NW SE 28, T.23N., R.5E. Plainfield Twp., Iosco Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Schlumberger Laterolog-Gamma Ray
 Date log was run August 21, 1961 Speed Ft/Min 60
 Elevation KB 873 RF 871 GR 864

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	1805	-932	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	1805	-932	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	1830	-957	25'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	1830	-957	40'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	1870	-997	29'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	1899	-1026	86'	
Thickness of Bedford			115'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	1985	-1112	40'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	2025	-1152	85'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	2110	-1237	52'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	2162	-1289	51'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	2213	-1340	33'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	2246	-1373	46'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	2292	-1419	34'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	2326	-1453	37'	
Top of Traverse Group	2363	-1490	-	

Comments: Well F 9 is same as well C 19 on Cross Section C, Part 4.

WELL DATA SHEET

Cross Section F
 Well No. F 10
 Well Permit Number 23208
 Operator or Company C. J. Simpson
 Well Name Wm Atchison #1
 Location NE NW NW 22, T.26N., R.9E. Harrisville Twp., Alcona Co.
 Brand of Geophysical log Welex Radioactivity Log
 Date log was run May 14, 1961 Speed Ft/Min Approx. 60
 Elevation KB 734 RF 731.5 GR 721 (KB 733 on log)

	Depth from Surface	Sea Level Datum	Thickness of Unit	Remarks
Base of Coldwater Redrock	340	+394	-	
Top of Sunbury Shale	340	+394	-	
Base & thickness of Sunbury Shale	363	+371	23'	
Top of Berea Sandstone Unit 9	363	+371	73'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 8	436	+298	19'	
Top of Bedford Shale Unit 7	455	+279	106'	
Thickness of Bedford			125'	
Antrim Shale				
Top & thickness of Unit 6	561	+173	29'	
Top & thickness of Unit 5	590	+144	78'	
Top & thickness of Unit 4	668	+66	45'	
Top & thickness of Unit 3	713	+21	36'	
Top & thickness of Unit 2	749	-15	21'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 A	770	-36	44'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 B	814	-80	26'	
Top & thickness of Unit 1 C	840	-106	23'	
Top of Traverse Group	863	-129	-	

Comments: Well F 10 is same as well C 20 on Cross Section C, Part 4.

APPENDIX G

A total of 99 gamma ray well logs were used to construct six stratigraphic cross sections covering the Antrim Shale to Sunbury Shale interval. Certain cross sections intersect or connect, thus forming a network. Certain wells appear on one or more cross sections. Wells that are common to one or more cross sections, and the cross section intersected, are as follows:

Cross Section A, 4 Parts; total of 22 wells.

- Well A 1 same as Well C 1, Cross Section C
- Well A 6 same as Well B 5, Cross Section B
- Well A 11 same as Well F 1, Cross Section F
- Well A 12 same as Well F 2, Cross Section F
- Well A 13 same as Well F 3, Cross Section F

Cross Section B, 4 Parts; total of 21 wells.

- Well B 5 same as Well A 6, Cross Section A
- Well B 11 same as Well E 8, Cross Section E
- Well B 14 same as Well D 7, Cross Section D
- Well B 21 same as Well C 14, Cross Section C

Cross Section C, 5 Parts; total of 25 wells.

- Well C 1 same as Well A 1, Cross Section A
- Well C 4 same as Well E 3, Cross Section E
- Well C 7 same as Well D 1, Cross Section D
- Well C 14 same as Well B 21, Cross Section B
- Well C 19 same as Well F 9, Cross Section F
- Well C 20 same as Well F 10, Cross Section F
- Well C 25 same as Well D 15, Cross Section D

Cross Section D, 3 Parts; total of 15 wells.

- Well D 1 same as C 7, Cross Section C
- Well D 7 same as B 14, Cross Section B
- Well D 9 same as F 7, Cross Section F
- Well D 10 same as F 8, Cross Section F
- Well D 15 same as C 25, Cross Section C

Cross Section E, 4 Parts; total of 22 wells.

- Well E 3 same as C 4, Cross Section C
- Well E 8 same as B 11, Cross Section B
- Well E 12 same as F 5, Cross Section F

Cross Section F, 2 Parts; total of 10 wells.

- Well F 1 same as A 11, Cross Section A
- Well F 2 same as A 12, Cross Section A
- Well F 3 same as A 13, Cross Section A
- Well F 5 same as E 12, Cross Section E
- Well F 7 same as D 9, Cross Section D
- Well F 8 same as D 10, Cross Section D
- Well F 9 same as C 19, Cross Section C
- Well F 10 same as C 20, Cross Section C

APPENDIX H

The Dow Chemical Company, Rhoburn No. 1 Well Core and Sample Description
 Section 8, T9N, R15E, Fremont Twp., Sanilac County
 Kelly Bushing Elevation: Estimate 798' above sea level

The interval covered in this description extends from 816.5 feet in the Coldwater Shale to total depth. The cores were described by R. D. Matthews of The Dow Chemical Company. The original description format has been modified to show depths of Antrim, Bedford, and Berea informal units according to the gamma ray log (GR-N) and position within the cored or sampled interval. Reference should be made to Figure 4 and Well C 12, Cross Section C, Part 3. Also see Appendix C, Well C 12.

	Coldwater Shale	<u>Core #6 819-877' Cut 58' Rec 22.05'</u>
Footage	Interval	
(2.5)	816.5-819.0	Shale, dk gray; broken core 818.2-818.8'. (End Core #5)
(6.6)	819.0-825.6	Shale, dk gray, as above
(2.0)	825.6-827.6	Shale, lt gray and gray-green, calcareous and thin shaley limestone beds, the limestone beds are gray-brown.
	Sunbury:	(827.6 Core = 827 GR-N)
(10.3)	827.6-837.9	Shale, black, hard, brittle, less dense than shale above; core splits vertically and along sides; top of Sunbury shows sharp color change but is gradational over one inch with "worm trails" of green-gray shale interspersed in the block. Some broken core at 827.7. Loss of core assumed at bottom left in hole. Catchers are not working as well on the Sunbury as they did on the gray shale of the Coldwater.
(0.6)	837.9-838.5)	Concretion, lt gray dolomite, cemented breccia in part.
		<u>Core #7 877-898' Cut 21' Rec 38'</u>
		(Rec 36' of Core #6 and 2' of Core #7; 19' of Core #7 was left in the hole and was felt when going into cut #8)
(37.6)	841.0-878.6	Entire core Shale, black, fine grained, flat thin beds splinters easily, breaks flat along bedding, no spores, little pyrite.
		<u>Core #8 898-907' Cut 9' Rec 9', plus rubble.</u>
(20.4)	878.6-899	Black shale rubble - a large pail of broken core is all that is left of this footage.
(8.5)	899.0-907.5	Black shale as in Core #7
		<u>Core #9 907-966' Cut 59.5' Rec 59.0'</u>
(56.3)	907-963.3	Shale, black, as above
	Berea (Unit 9)	(966 Core = 964 GR-N)
(2.7)	963.3-966.0	Sandstone, lt gray, fine to med. grain.
		<u>Core #10 966-1017' Cut 51' Rec 51'</u>
(2.5)	966 -968.5	Sand, lt gray

- (13.8) 968.5-982.3 Shale, gray and sandy lt gray shale in thin wavy beds; occasional sandstone bed 974.8-975.1, 976.0-976.4, 982.3-984.5. The sandstone is lt gray, med. to fine grained, with some cross-bedding or slumping.
- (12.8) 984.5-997.3 Sandstone, gray, medium xlyn, sucrosic, some nearly white, some spotted, generally massive.
- (3.7) 997.3-1001.0 Sandstone, med to fine grained, thin bedded, lt gray
- (1.1) 1001.0-1002.1 Shale, dk gray, thin bedded and minor sandstone, as above
- (14.9) 1002.1-1017 Remainder of core badly broken. Chunks and pieces of sandstone, med. to fine, sucrosic, soft, appears permeable, slight oil stain near bottom end.

- Core #11 1017-1077' Cut 60' Rec 59.6'
- (3.6) 1017-1020.6 Sandstone, lt gray med to fine grain, xlyn sucrosic
(1,020.6 Core = 1,022 GR-N)
 - (7.3) 1020.6-1027.9 Shale, dark gray, minor lt shale banding in upper half. Poss. Bedford top 1020.6'
 - (0.9) 1027.9-1028.8 Sandstone, lt tan, f.g; minor dk shale bands, irregular in last 3"
 - (3.2) 1028.8-1032.0 Shale and sandstone in irregular masses.
 - (6.9) 1032.0-1038.9 Shale and carbonaceous sandstone in irregular masses, the sands are lt gray and fine grained.
 - (3.9) 1038.9-1042.8 Shale, dark gray; minor banding 1040-41'.
 - (9.8) 1042.8-1052.6 Shale dark gray and lt gray with about 20% lt gray sandstone in thin irregular, contorted interrupted beds.

Bedford Shale (Unit 8)

- (9.1) 1052.6-1061.7 Shale, dark and light gray banded with 10-15% light tan shaly sandstone in thin beds generally less than 1" thick and often slightly contorted.
- (5.3) 1061.7-1067.0 Shale, dk gray; minor sandy beds as above 1065-1066.
- (6.0) 1067.0-1073.0 Shale as above with thin lt gray and tan sandy beds
- (3.6) 1073.0-1076.6 Shale, dark gray

- Core #12 1077-1137' Cut 60' Rec 60'
- (6.2) 1077.0-1083.2 Shale, dark gray
 - (14.5) 1083.2-1097.7 Shale, dark gray and lt gray banded in thin bands with minor thin light tan sandy zones.
 - (1.8) 1097.7-1099.5 Shale, dark gray
 - (3.1) 1099.5-1102.6 Shale, broken core, largely dark gray shale
 - (15.9) 1102.6-1118.5 Shale, dark gray; broken core 1106.0-1109.9, core in rubble, splits vertically and in thin tablets
 - (18.7) 1118.5-1137.2 Shale, dark gray and light gray in thin wavy bands with occasional thin sandy zones.

Bedford Shale (Unit 7) @ 1144

- Core #13 1137-1196' Cut 59' Rec 59'
- (42.1) 1137.0-1179.1 Shale, dark gray, with 5% minor lt gray shale and lt tan

- sandy zones, interbedded; a few sandy beds are over 1" thick, most are 1/4" or less in thickness.
- (6.4) 1179.1-1185.5 Shale dark gray
 (10.7) 1185.5-1196.2* Shale, black (1,185.5 Core = 1,185 GR-N)

*Note: "False Antrim" at 1185.5. A dark gray, nearly black satiny smooth (micaceous?) shale very brittle, soft, and relatively non-radioactive compared to true Antrim, in the base of the Bedford Shale.

- (20.6) 1196.0-1216.6 Core #14 1196-1256' Cut 60' Rec 25.0'
 Shale, black, v.f.grained, slippery smooth on bedding plane breaks, breaks into biscuits and thin tablets, poss. micaceous.
- (1.5) 1216.6-1218.1 Shale, black and dark gray in thin interbeds.
 (1.0) 1218.1-1219.1 Shale, dark gray to lt gray to gray green and green in descending gradation the last 1" is glauconitic and slightly calcareous.

DEVONIAN

- Antrim Unit 6 @ 1224 GR-N
 Antrim (1,219.1 Core = 1,222 GR-N)
 (1.9) 1219.1-1221.0 Shale, black; top of zone is abrupt and sharp. (Core lost 1221-1256. Drilled up. Circulating samples after drilling 1256-1259 all chunks of black shale)

- Core #15 1259-1289' Cut 30' Rec 29.2'
 Antrim Unit 5 @ 1254 GR-N
 (28.5) 1259.0-1287.5 Shale, black, outside of core has a brownish cast, the shale is not as fine grained as black shale above; a limestone bed 1/2" thick with pyrite at 1265.5'.

- Antrim Unit 4 @ 1282 GR-N
 (0.2) 1287.5-1287.7 Shale, green gray calcareous, gradational top and base
 (0.6) 1287.7-1288.3 Shale, black

- Core #16 1288-1328' Cut 40' Rec 34.66'
 (18.4) 1288.0-1306.4 Shale, black; green shale (4") at 1292.1-1292.4 and 16 gray green (1") at 1299.2; shale above 1292 is slightly blacker.
 (1.5) 1306.4-1307.9 Limestone, gray, brecciated, fractures healed with calcite, hard brittle.

- Antrim Unit 3 @ 1314 GR-N
 (14.7) 1307.9-1322.6 Shale, black, slightly brownish cast on outside, pyrite in small (1/4" - 1/2") nodules very common.

- Core #17 1328-1378' Cut 50' Rec 16'
 (14.0) 1328-1342 Shale, black pyrite
 (2.0) 1342-1344? Shale black and reddish brown cast, badly broken, minor (1") green gray shale at 1343.5'.

Antrim Unit 2 @ 1353 GR-N (Lost core about 1344-1379')

		<u>Core #18 1379-1430' Cut 51' Rec 52.85'</u>
Antrim Unit 1A @ 1375 GR-N		
(12.5)	1379-1391.5	Shale very black, having a slight reddish-brown cast on the outside and when crushed or powdered, and 5% green shale in thin bands, paper-thin to 4" thick; green shale at 1380.0' (2"), 1380.4 (2"), 1380.7' (2" mottled), 1381.0' (1"), 1381.8 (1"), 1382.0' (4"), 1387.0 (1").
(6.5)	1391.5-1398.0	Shale very black as above with much thin banding of green shale, and paper thin white limestone or calcite.
(0.2)	1398.0-1398.2	Limestone, white mottled with green gray shale.
(4.5)	1398.2-1402.7	Shale, green-gray, subordinate black shale as above
(2.3)	1402.7-1405.0	Shale, black and green-gray, 50-50 the green-gray is calcareous.

Antrim Unit 1B @ 1405 GR-N

(0.8)	1405.0-1405.8	Limestone white and green gray, mottled, some dark shale.
(0.7)	1405.8-1406.5	Black shale, reddish, as before
(1.1)	1406.5-1407.6	Shale, gray and lt green-gray, the greener shale is very limy.
(1.4)	1407.6-1409.0	Limestone, white to lt greenish
(2.5)	1409.0-1411.5	Shale black, minor green-gray
(1.5)	1411.5-1413.0	Shale as above with white lime 1412.0 (6"), and calcareous greenish shale, 1411.5 (2"), 1412.8 (1"), 1412.9 (1").
(9.5)	1413.0-1422.5	Shale, black, minor greenish calcareous, shale in thin beds throughout - beds below 1420 are cyclic grading up into lighter color and ending at top in abrupt change to dark above. Considerable pyrite.
(1.3)	1422.5-1423.8	Limestone white and light gray, brecciated with much calcite.
(8.0)	1423.8-1431.8	Shale, black, as before, minor greenish, calcareous shale.

Antrim Unit 1 C @ 1423

		<u>Core #19 1430-1463' Cut 33' Rec 32'</u>
(2.0)	1430.0-1432.0	Shale black, "reddish-streak" type pyritic
(1.6)	1432.0-1433.6	Shale, black, and green-gray
(0.7)	1433.6-1434.3	Limestone, gray-green to dark gray, argillaceous, fossiliferous, carbonaceous parting, paper-thin common.
(4.2)	1434.3-1438.5	Shale black and dark reddish tan with pyrite and thin limestone or calcite.
(1.4)	1438.5-1439.9	Shale black and reddish-tan, banded, pyritic

DEVONIAN

Traverse Group		(1,439.9 Core = 1,444 GR-N)
(0.9)	1439.9-1440.8	Shale, green gray calcareous
(1.7)	1440.8-1442.5	Limestone lt gray and dark gray, argillaceous
(3.9)	1442.5-1446.4	Shale, gray, limy; occasional thin calcite bed
(4.1)	1446.4-1450.5	Shale, gray, very calcareous
(1.6)	1450.5-1452.1	Lime, gray, shaly

- (2.7) 1452.1-1454.8 Lime, white and gray, finely xlyn variegated, uneven wavy bedding.
- (4.2) 1454.8-1459.0 Limestone, lt gray to white
- (0.2) 1459.0-1459.2 Shale, dark gray
- (0.5) 1459.2-1459.7 Limestone, tan and light gray
- (2.3) 1459.7-1462.0 Dolomite, lt gray, vugular with chert, white in irregular masses. 4" vug, xly. lined 1460.5'.
T.D. Core 1462.0'

T.D. Birdwell 1470. = 1463 Geolograph = 1,462.0 Core measurement

APPENDIX I

C. J. Simpson, Lindeman No. 1, Permit No. 23583
 Section 28, T14N, R12E, Greenleaf Twp., Sanilac County
 Rotary Bushing Elevation: 789.0 feet above sea level

The following lithologic description covering basal Coldwater Shale beds downward into the top part of the Traverse Group was compiled by Geological Survey personnel from records and geophysical logs submitted by the company. Refer to Cross Section B, Well B 20, Part 4, and Appendix B, Well B 20.

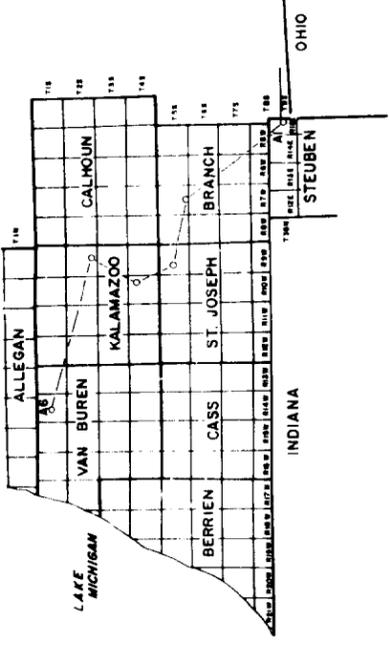
	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
MISSISSIPPIAN:		
Coldwater Shale:		
Shale as above; some limestone, brown, with vugular porosity; no shows	49 (723)	1329 RA.
Sunbury:		
Shale, dark brown to black, carbonaceous	62	1391 RA.
Berea:		
Sandstone, light gray, loosely cemented, fine grained, angular to subrounded	29	1420
Sandstone as above; some shale, light green	10	1430
Sandstone as above	20	1450
Sandstone as above; some shale, light gray and green; siltstone, gray, micaceous, arenaceous	63 (122)	1513 RA.
Bedford:		
Shale, dark brown to black, carbonaceous	47	1560
Shale, gray, fine grained, grading into sandstone, white, fine grained with calcareous cement	194 (241)	1754 RA.
MISSISSIPPIAN-DEVONIAN:		
Antrim:		
Shale, dark brown, pyritic	16	1770
Shale, dark brown to black, carbonaceous, pyritic	150	1920
Shale as above; some limestone, white, coarse to medium grained; some shale, gray	10	1930
Shale, as above; some limestone, brown, medium grained, very argillaceous	32 (208)	1962 RA.
DEVONIAN:		
Traverse Group:		
Limestone, tan, fine grained; shale, gray, becoming calcareous	8	1970
Limestone, tan, crystalline; shale, gray, calcareous, smooth; some limestone, crinoidal, detrital	20	1990
	TOTAL DEPTH	3357

APPENDIX J

Texaco, Inc., C. P. Scott No. 1, Permit No. 24789
 Section 36, T16N, R12E, Colfax Twp., Huron County
 Rotary Bushing Elevation: 763 feet above sea level

The following lithologic description covering the Coldwater Shale beds downward into the Traverse Group was compiled by Geological Survey personnel from records and geophysical logs submitted by the company. Refer to Cross Section C, Well C 15, Part 3, and Appendix C, Well C 15.

	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
MISSISSIPPIAN:		
Coldwater (?):		
Interbedded gray shales and siltstones	916	1280 Schj
Sunbury:		
Shale, dark gray to black (3/4 ⁰ Deviation @ 1378)	78	1358 Schj
Berea - Bedford:		
Sandstone, white, fine to medium grained, fair sortings	29	1387
Shale, black with some spore cases (DST #1 1360-1415 (Shut in 30 minutes; open 1 hour) recovered 660' Salt Water IHMP 731#; ICIP 616#; IFP 44#; FFP 359#; FCIP 600#; FHMP 715#)	42	1429
Shale, gray, micaceous	18	1447
Shale, gray to black, micaceous; some spore cases	111	1558
Sandstone, light gray to white, tan in upper part, fine grained slightly friable with trace calcareous cement: some interbedded Shales, dark gray to black, gray to green and light gray	216 (416)	1774 Schj
MISSISSIPPIAN-DEVONIAN:		
Antrim:		
Shale, black	29	1803
Limestone, black, shaly	5	1808
Shale, black	67	1875
Shale, gray	25	1900
Shale, black and gray	39 (165)	1939 Schj
DEVONIAN:		
Traverse:		
Limestone and Dolomite, gray to gray brown, fine to medium crystalline, interbedded with Shales, gray, gray green, dark gray, calcareous	341	2280
	TOTAL DEPTH	7260



VAN BUREN COUNTY
SECTION 16
T.1S., R.14W.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY
SECTION 27
T.2S., R.9W.

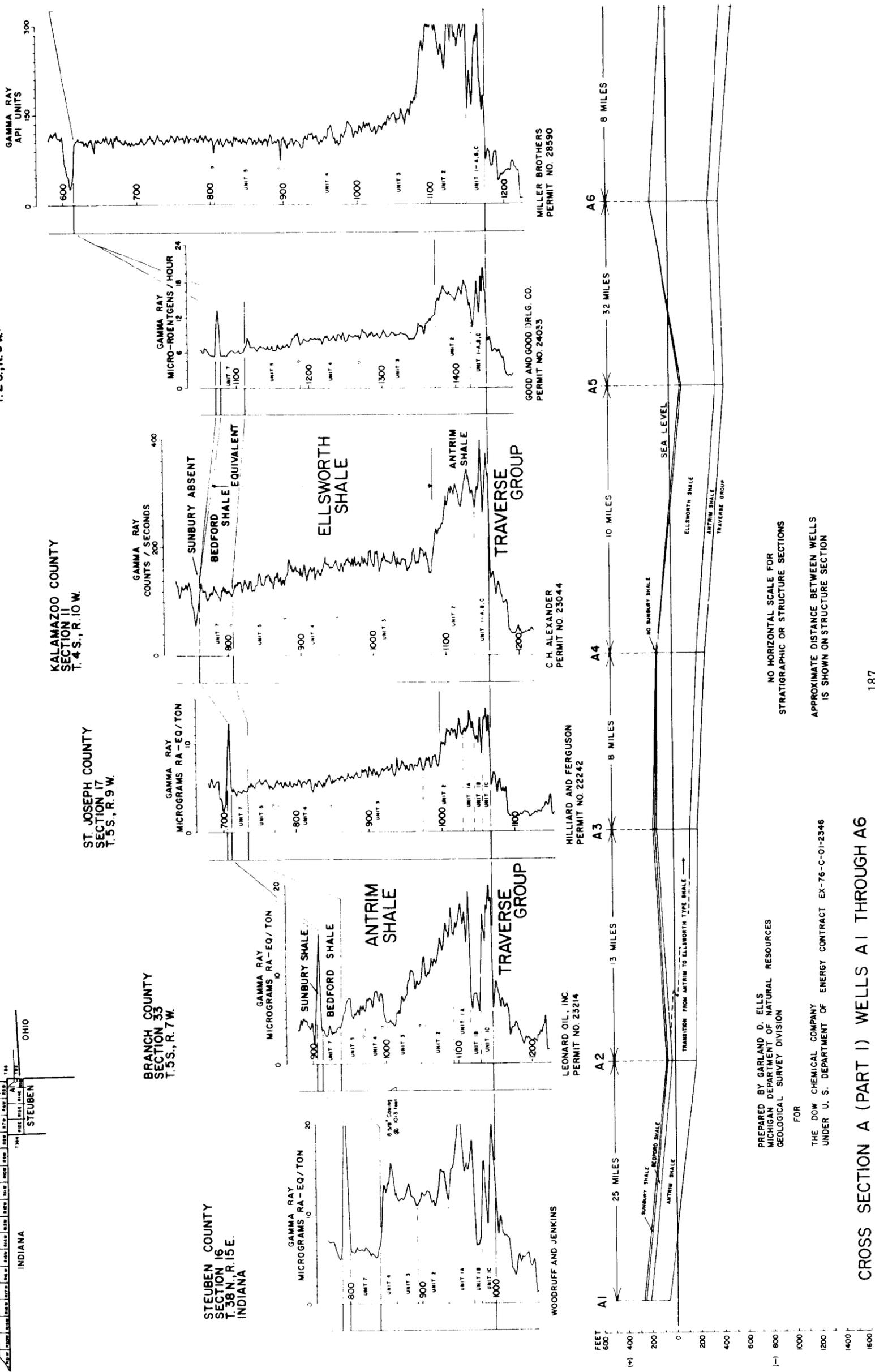
KALAMAZOO COUNTY
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T.4S., R.10W.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY
SECTION 17
T.5S., R.9W.

BRANCH COUNTY
SECTION 35
T.5S., R.7W.

STEBEN COUNTY
SECTION 16
T.38 N., R.15 E.
INDIANA

DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION
ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE.
VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET



MILLER BROTHERS
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GOOD AND GOOD DRILLING CO.
PERMIT NO. 24033

C. H. ALEXANDER
PERMIT NO. 23044

HILLIARD AND FERGUSON
PERMIT NO. 22242

LEONARD OIL, INC.
PERMIT NO. 23214

WOODRUFF AND JENKINS

PREPARED BY GARLAND D. ELLS
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION

FOR
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
UNDER U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY CONTRACT EX-76-C-01-2346

NO HORIZONTAL SCALE FOR
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APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN WELLS
IS SHOWN ON STRUCTURE SECTION

CROSS SECTION A (PART I) WELLS A1 THROUGH A6

DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE. VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

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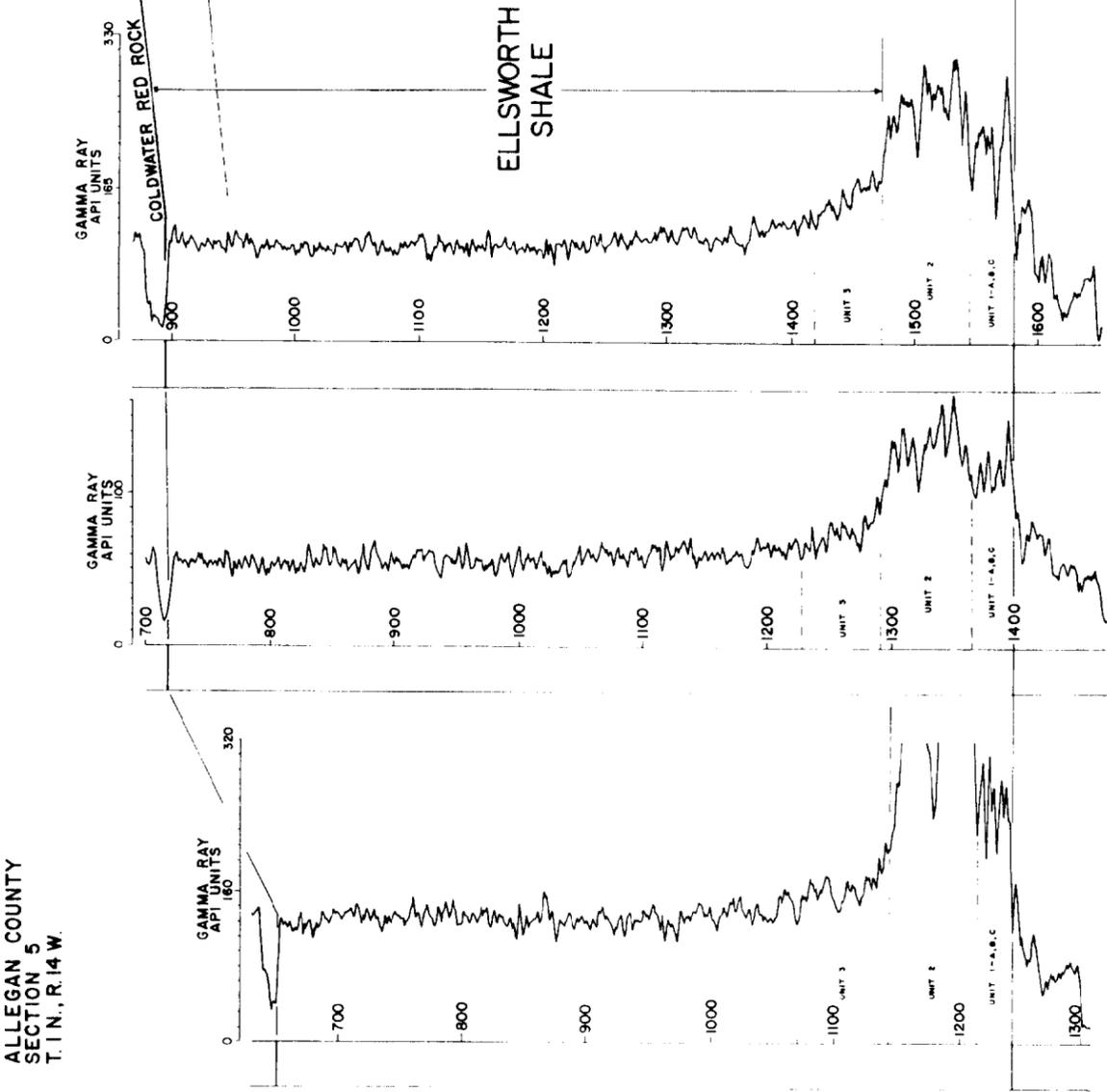
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OTTAWA COUNTY SECTION 21 T. 8 N., R. 14 W.

MUSKEGON COUNTY SECTION 15 T. 10 N., R. 17 W.

MUSKEGON COUNTY SECTION 8 T. 12 N., R. 16 W.

ALLEGAN COUNTY SECTION 5 T. 1 N., R. 14 W.



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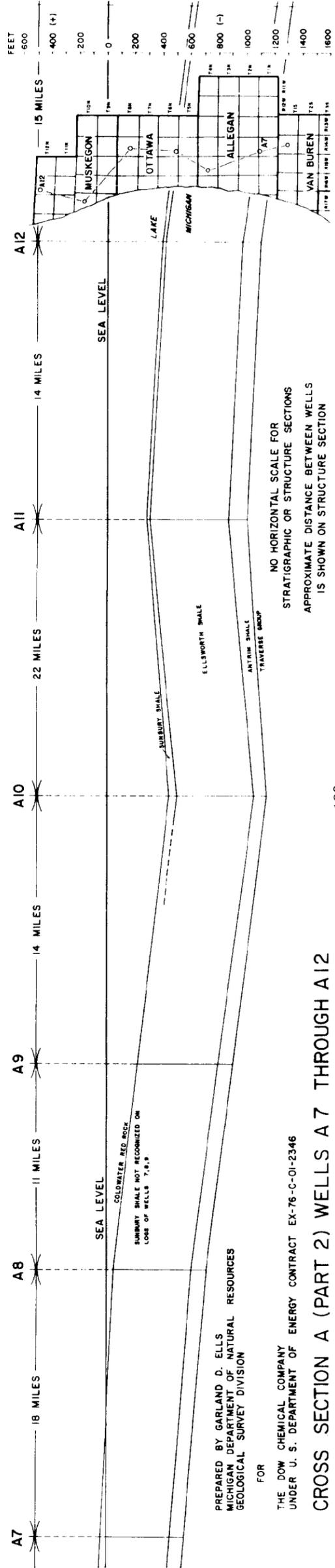
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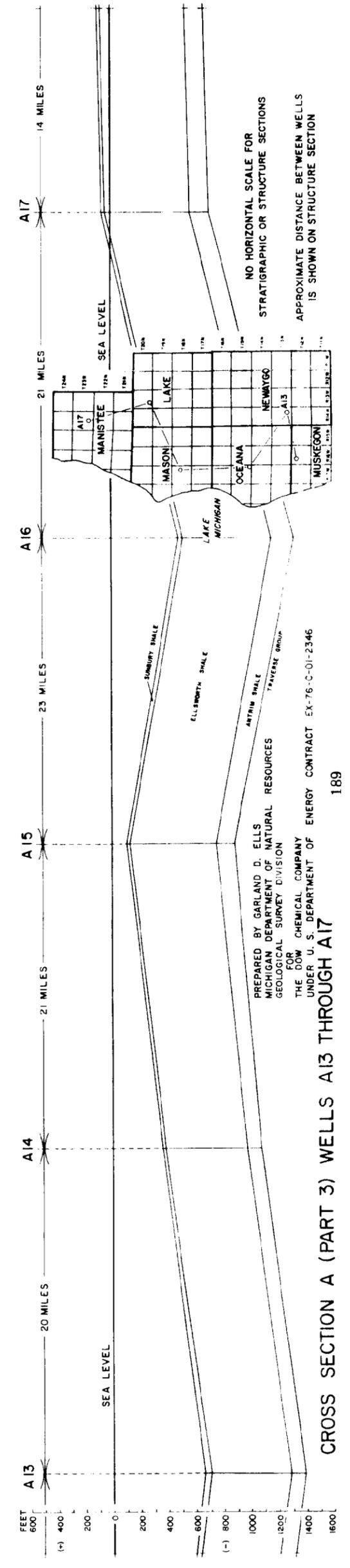
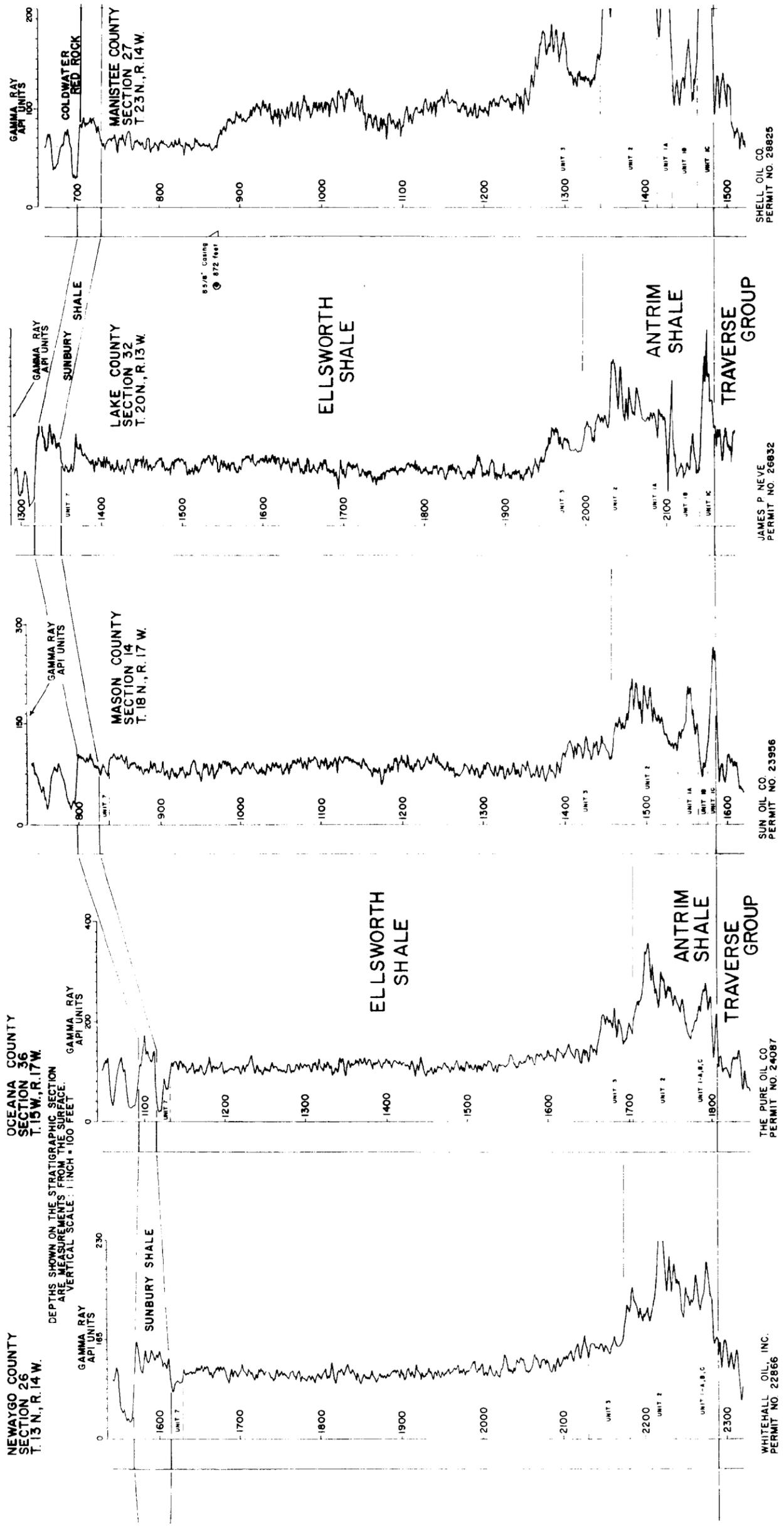
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CROSS SECTION A (PART 2) WELLS A7 THROUGH A12



CROSS SECTION A (PART 3) WELLS A13 THROUGH A17

CASS COUNTY
SECTION 26
T.7S., R.15W.

CASS COUNTY
SECTION 31
T.5S., R.13W.

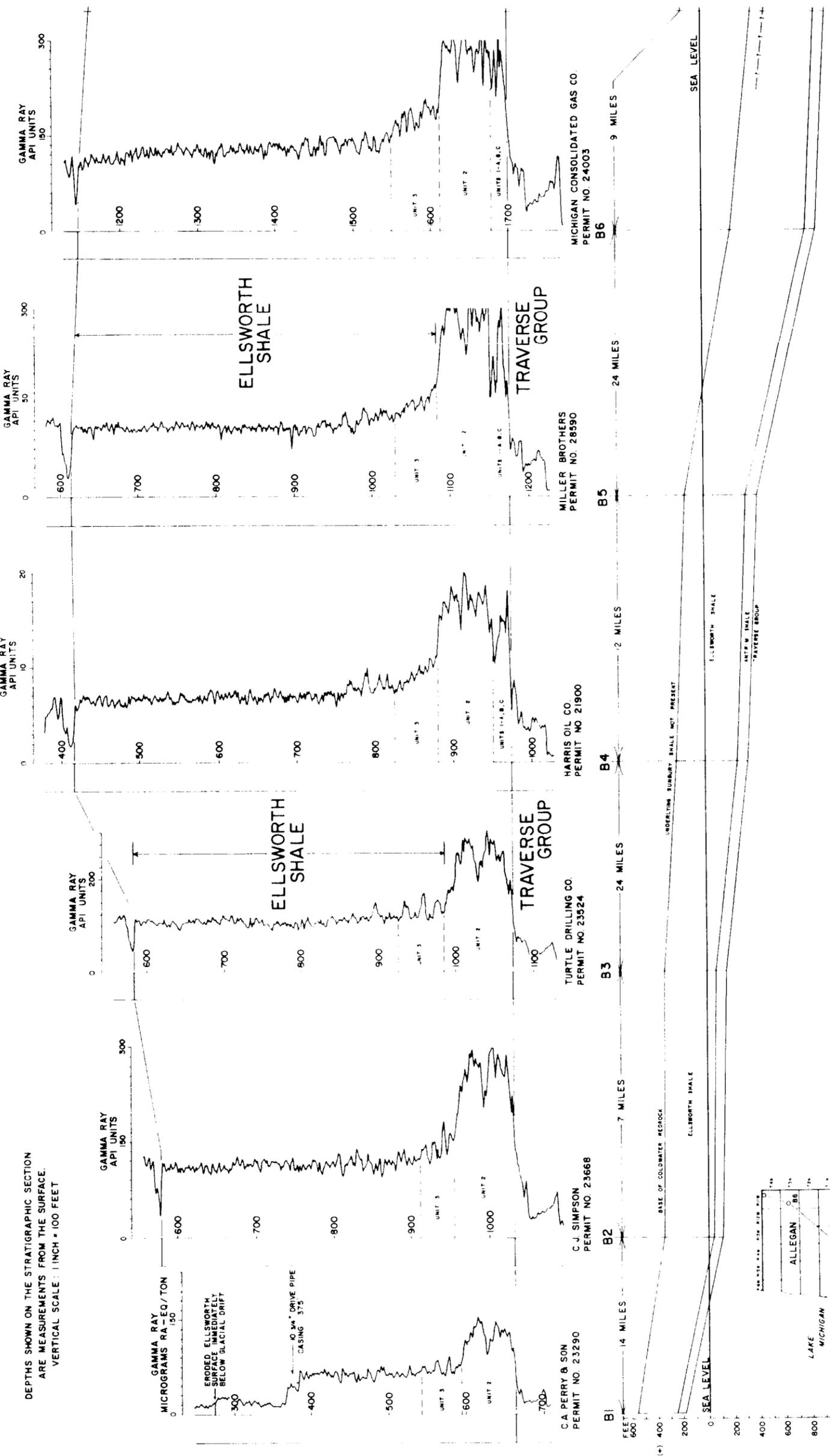
VAN BUREN COUNTY
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VAN BUREN COUNTY
SECTION 28
T.1S., R.16W.

VAN BUREN COUNTY
SECTION 16
T.1S., R.14W.

ALLEGAN COUNTY
SECTION 17
T.3N., R.11W.

DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION
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VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET



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CROSS SECTION B (PART I) WELLS B1 THROUGH B6

ALLEGAN COUNTY
SECTION 2
T. 4 N., R. 11 W.

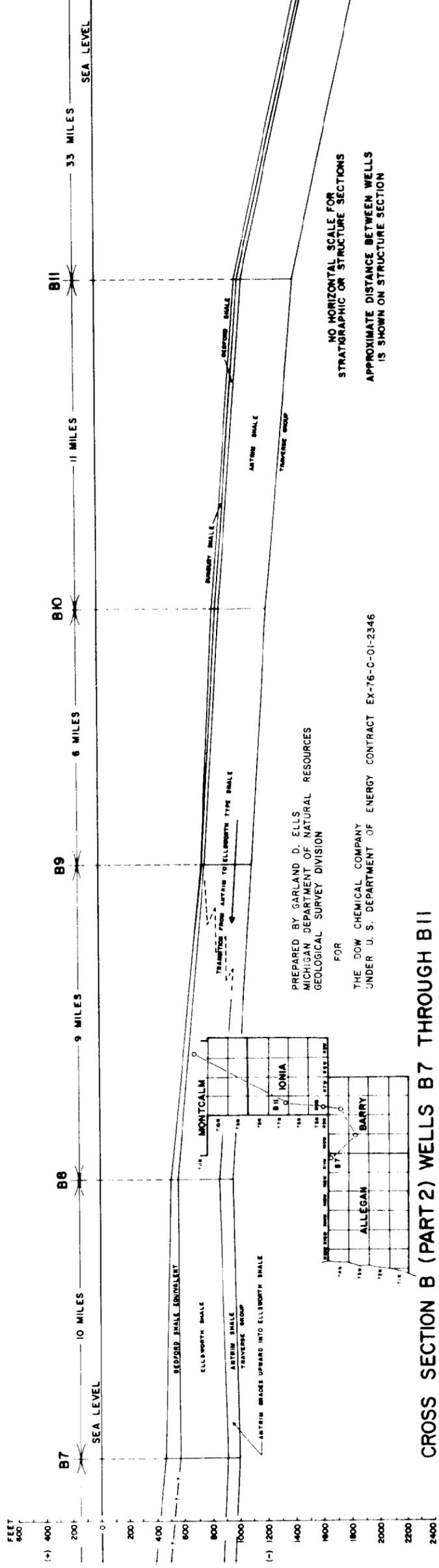
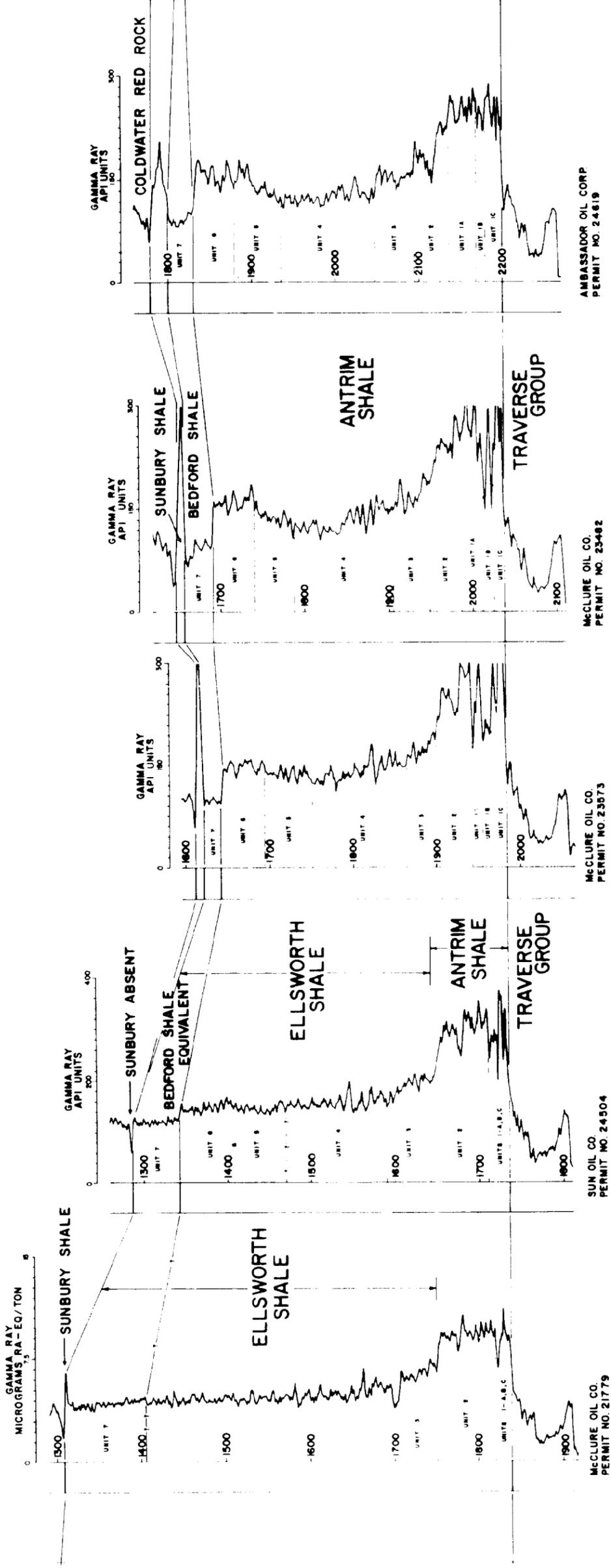
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BARRY COUNTY
SECTION 20
T. 4 N., R. 8 W.

IONIA COUNTY
SECTION 28
T. 5 N., R. 8 W.

IONIA COUNTY
SECTION 34
T. 7 N., R. 8 W.

DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION
ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE
VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET



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CROSS SECTION B (PART 2) WELLS B7 THROUGH B11

MONTCALM COUNTY
SECTION 8
T. 11N., R. 5W.

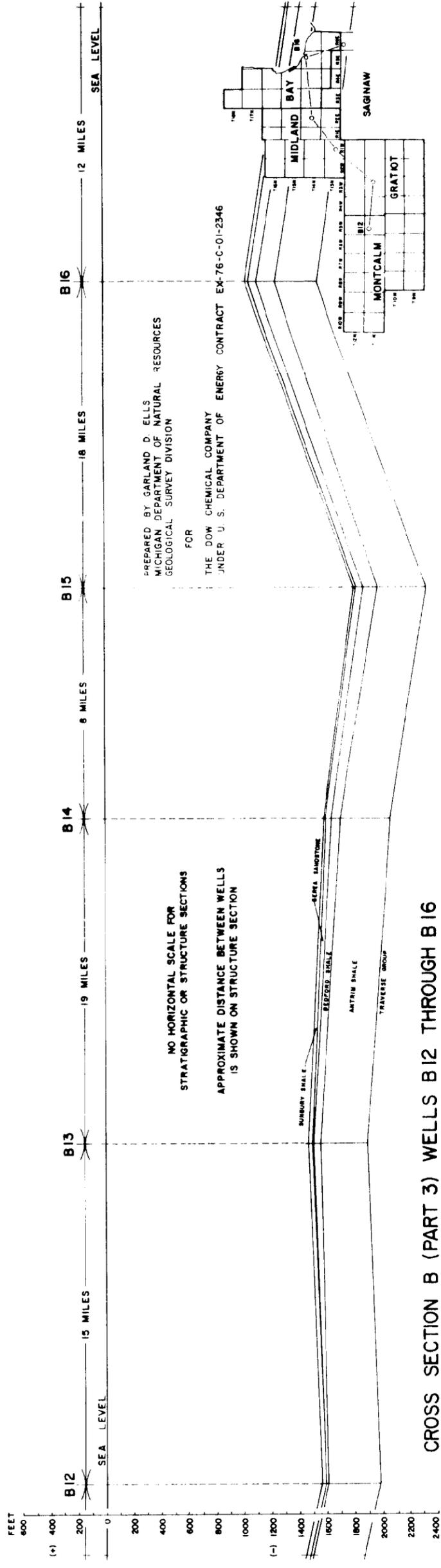
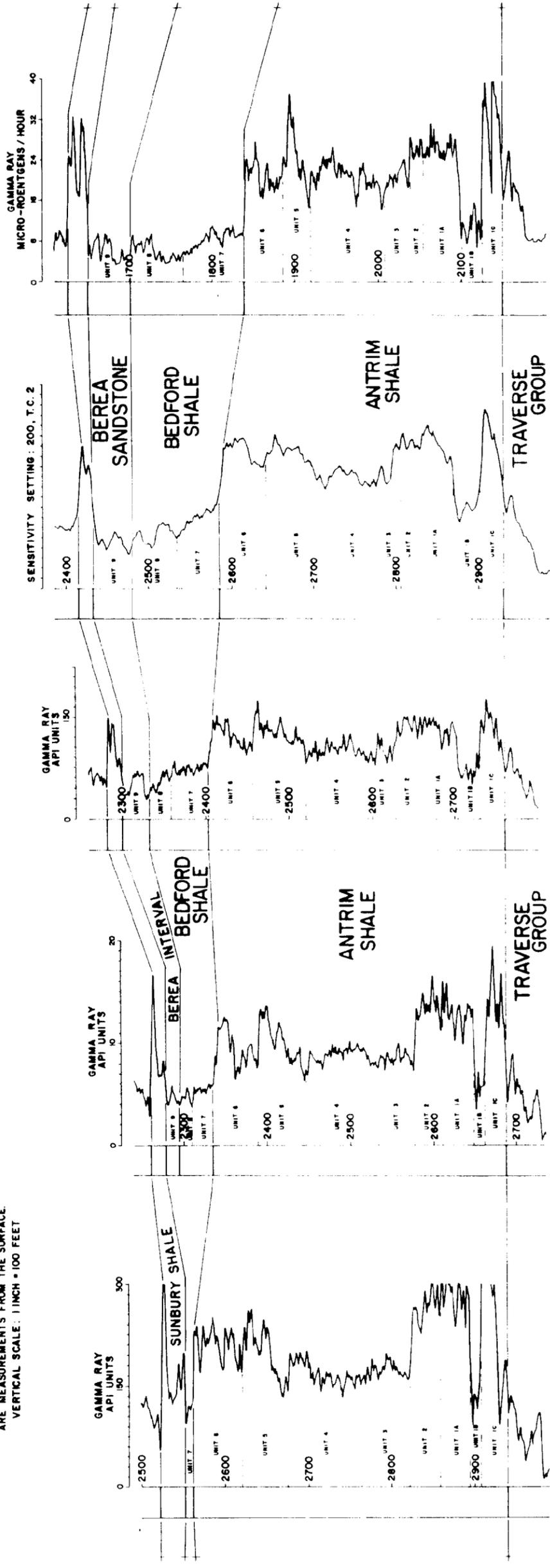
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MIDLAND COUNTY
SECTION 21
T. 13N., R. 1W.

MIDLAND COUNTY
SECTION 21
T. 14N., R. 2E.

BAY COUNTY
SECTION 10
T. 14N., R. 5E.

DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION
ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE.
VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET



CROSS SECTION B (PART 3) WELLS B12 THROUGH B16

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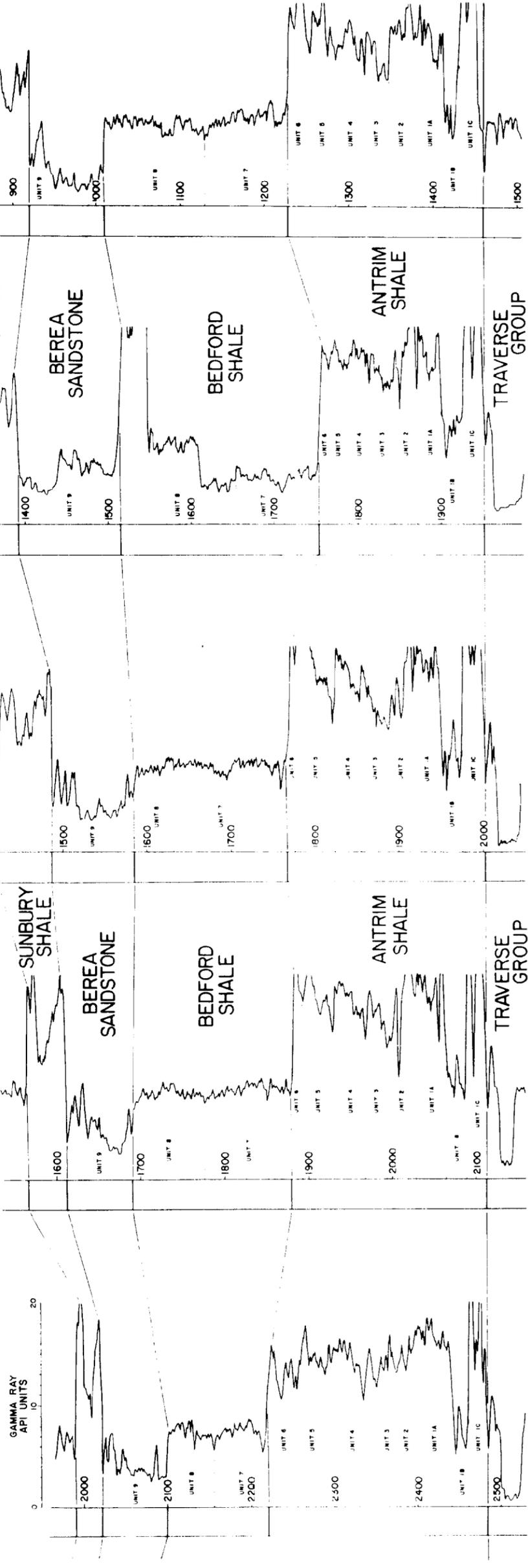
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HURON COUNTY
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T. 15 N., R. 10 E.

SANILAC COUNTY
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SANILAC COUNTY
SECTION 21
T. 14 N., R. 15 E.

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ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE.
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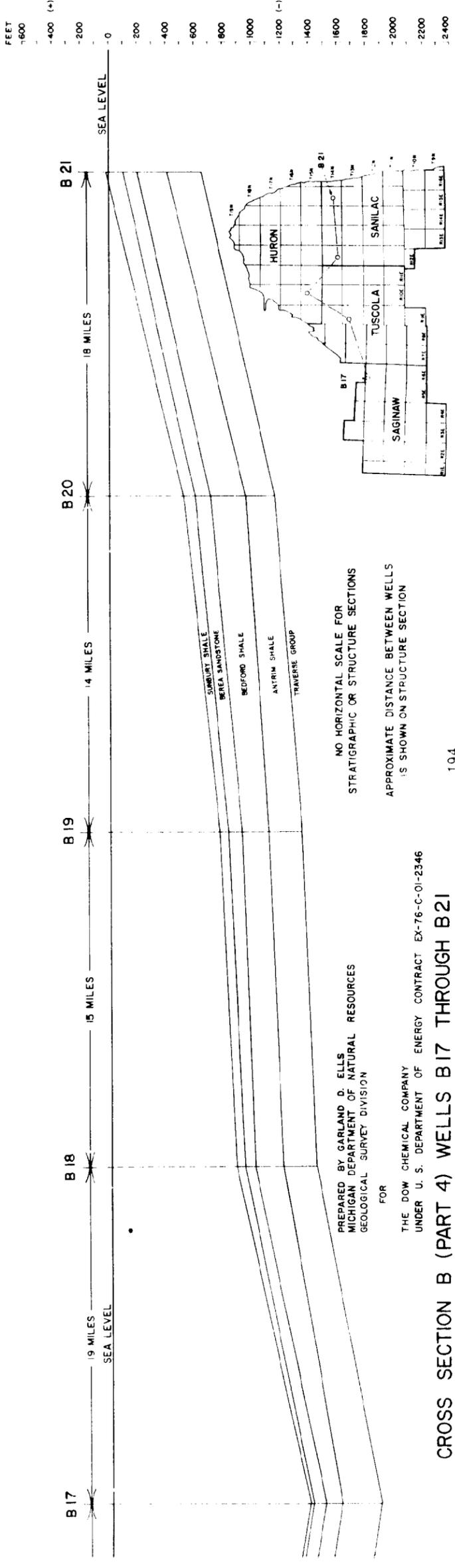
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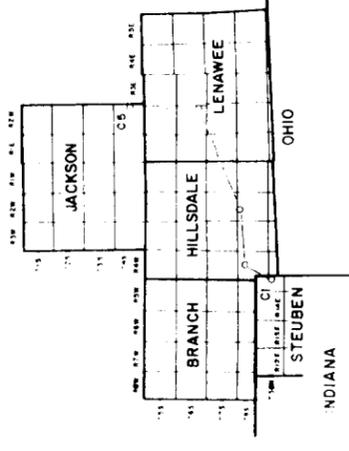
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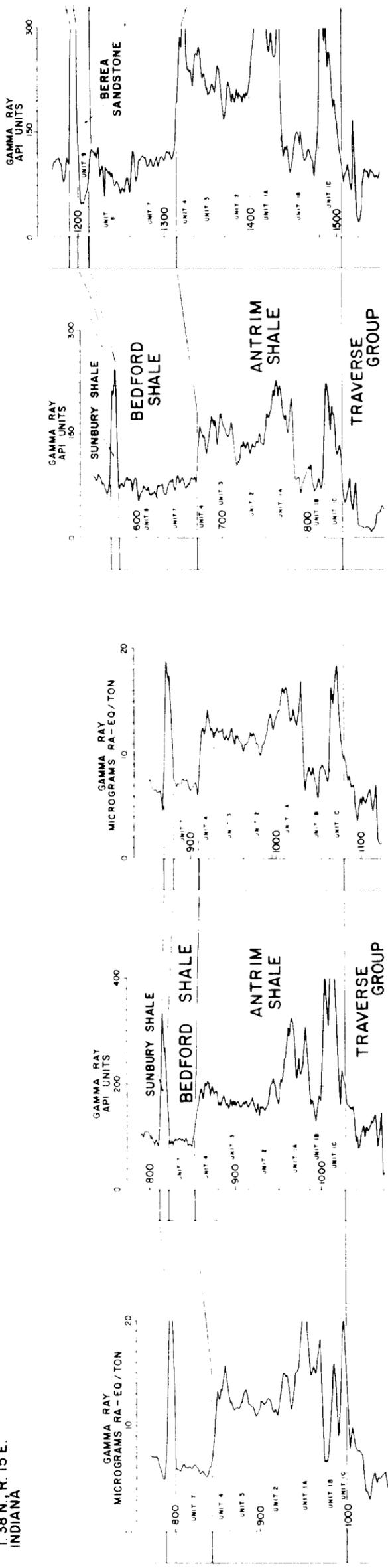
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LENAWEE COUNTY
SECTION 25
T. 6 S., R. 2 E.

HILLSDALE COUNTY
SECTION 4
T. 6 S., R. 2 W.

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STEBEN COUNTY
SECTION 16
T. 38 N., R. 15 E.
INDIANA



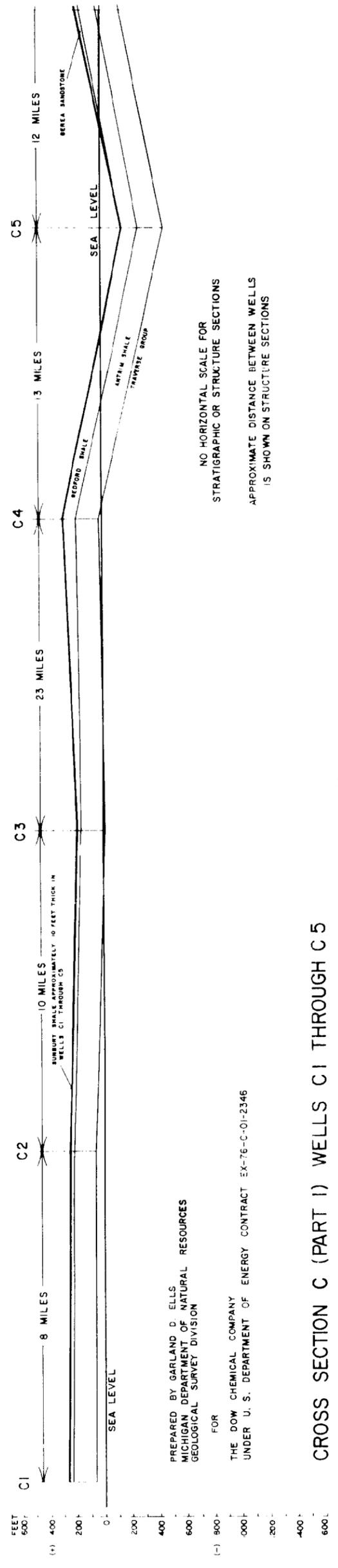
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MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION

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CROSS SECTION C (PART I) WELLS C1 THROUGH C5

DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE. VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

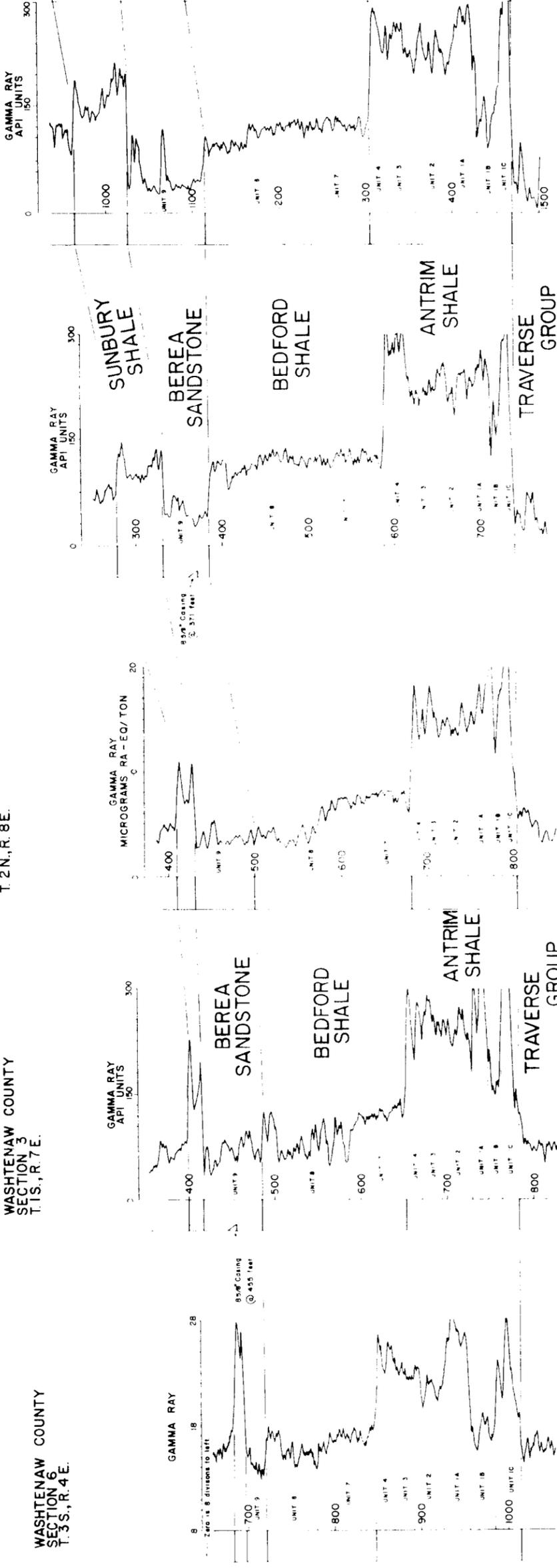
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SECTION 3
T. 1 S., R. 7 E.

OAKLAND COUNTY
SECTION 30
T. 2 N., R. 8 E.

OAKLAND COUNTY
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T. 3 N., R. 11 E.

Lapeer County
SECTION 6
T. 6 N., R. 12 E.



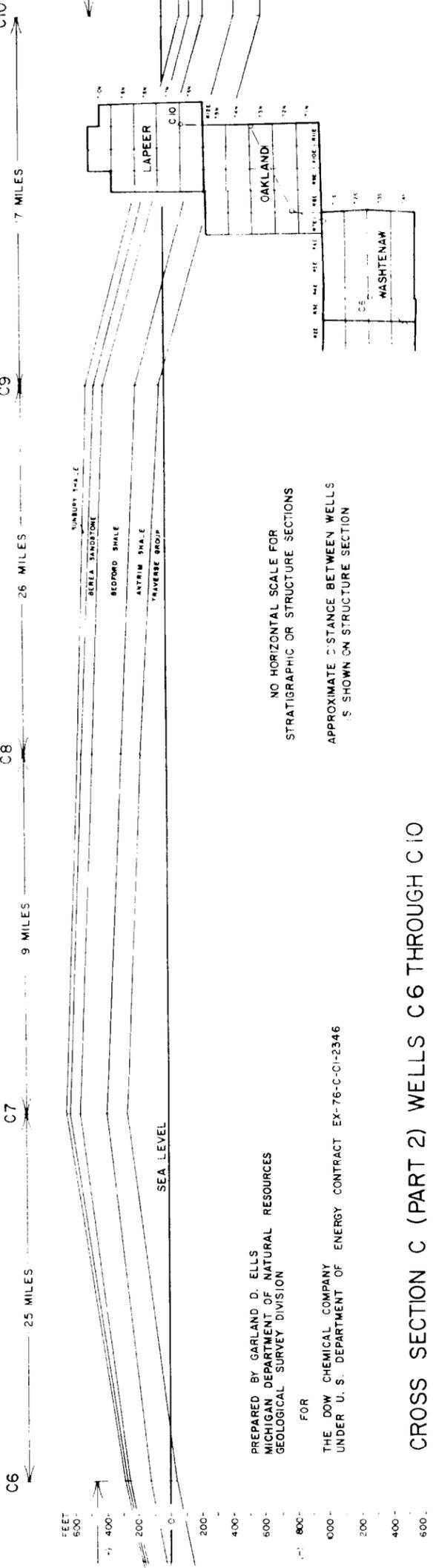
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Permit No 21903

A.E. Rovsek & F.J. Volk
Permit No 23743

Sun Oil Co.
Permit No 23312

Michigan Consolidate Gas Co.
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Permit No 24048



Prepared by Garland D. Ellis
Michigan Department of Natural Resources
Geological Survey Division

FOR
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Under U.S. Department of Energy Contract EX-76-C-01-2346

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CROSS SECTION C (PART 2) WELLS C 6 THROUGH C 10

DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE. VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

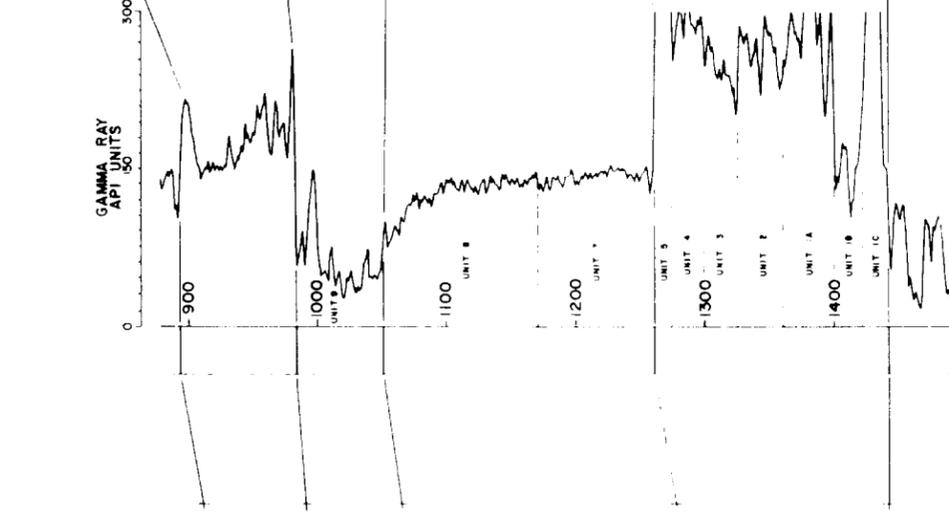
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SANILAC COUNTY
SECTION 8
T. 9 N., R. 15 E.

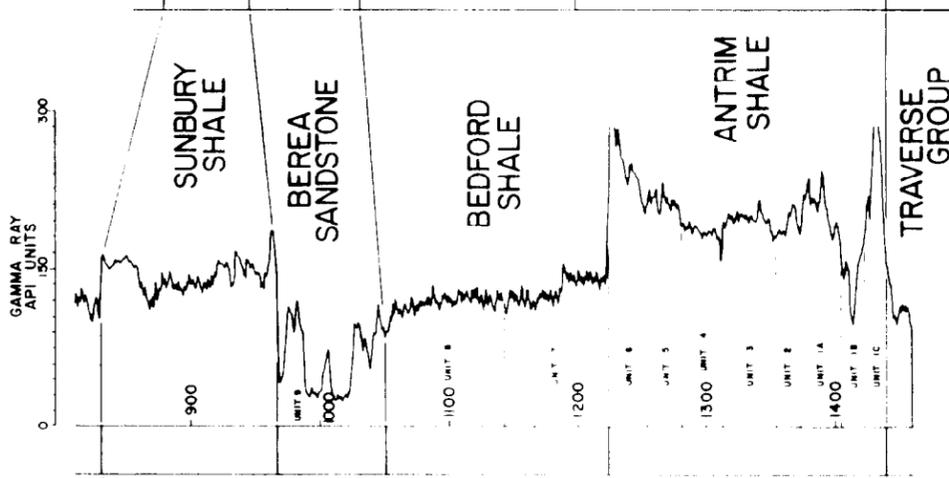
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SECTION 21
T. 14 N., R. 15 E.

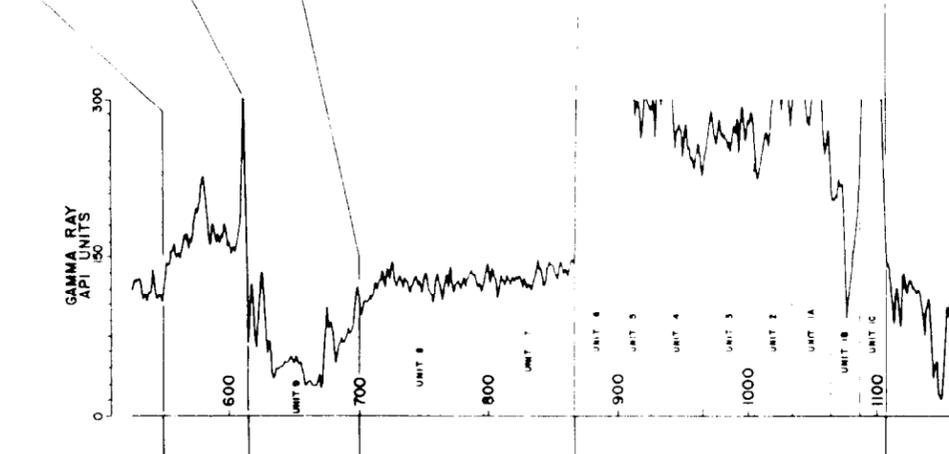
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T. 16 N., R. 12 E.



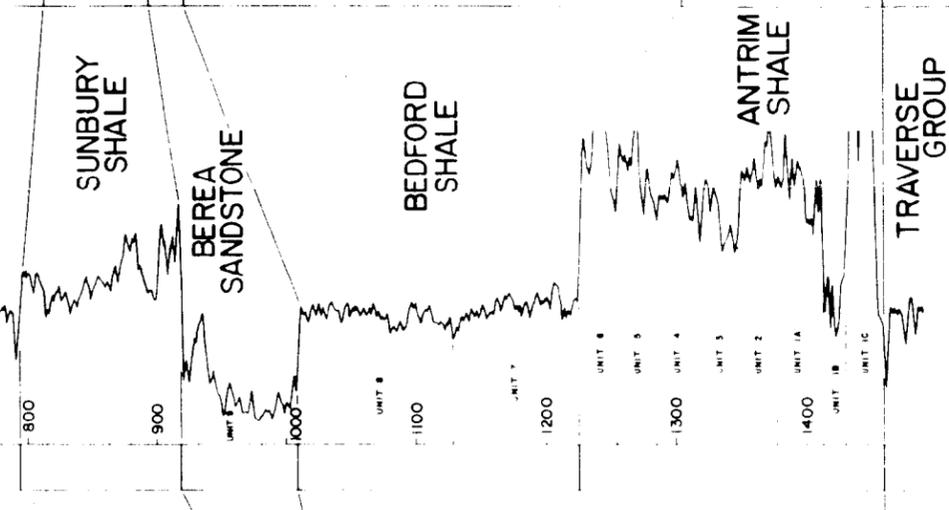
R. EDESEL JONES & SONS
PERMIT NO. 24478



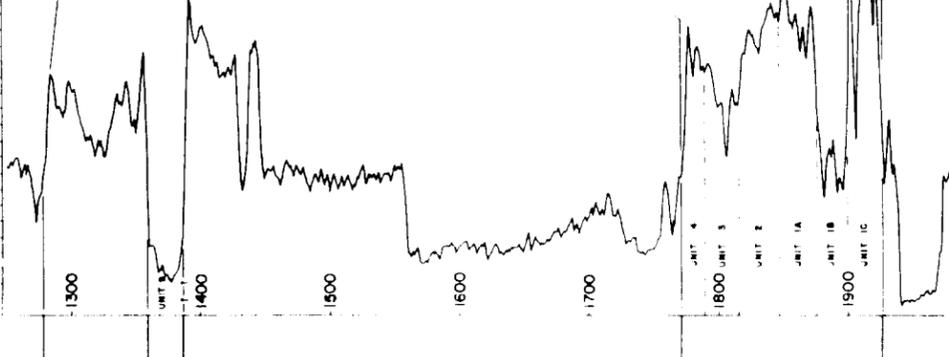
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PERMIT NO. 369-731-474



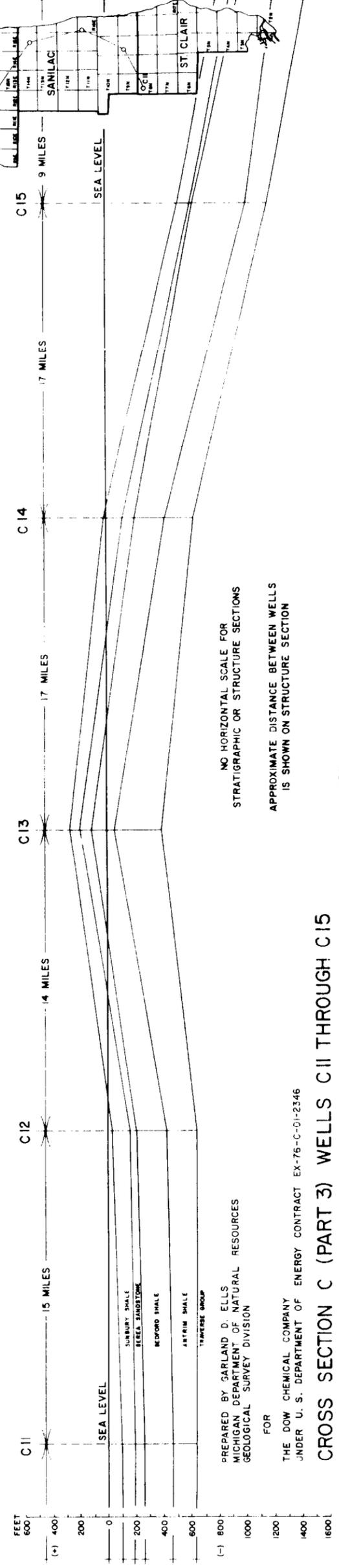
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO.
PERMIT NO. 24609



PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO.
PERMIT NO. 24047



TEXACO, INC.
PERMIT NO. 24789



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APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN WELLS IS SHOWN ON STRUCTURE SECTION

FOR
PREPARED BY GARLAND D. ELLS
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
UNDER U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY CONTRACT EX-76-C-01-2346

CROSS SECTION C (PART 3) WELLS C11 THROUGH C15

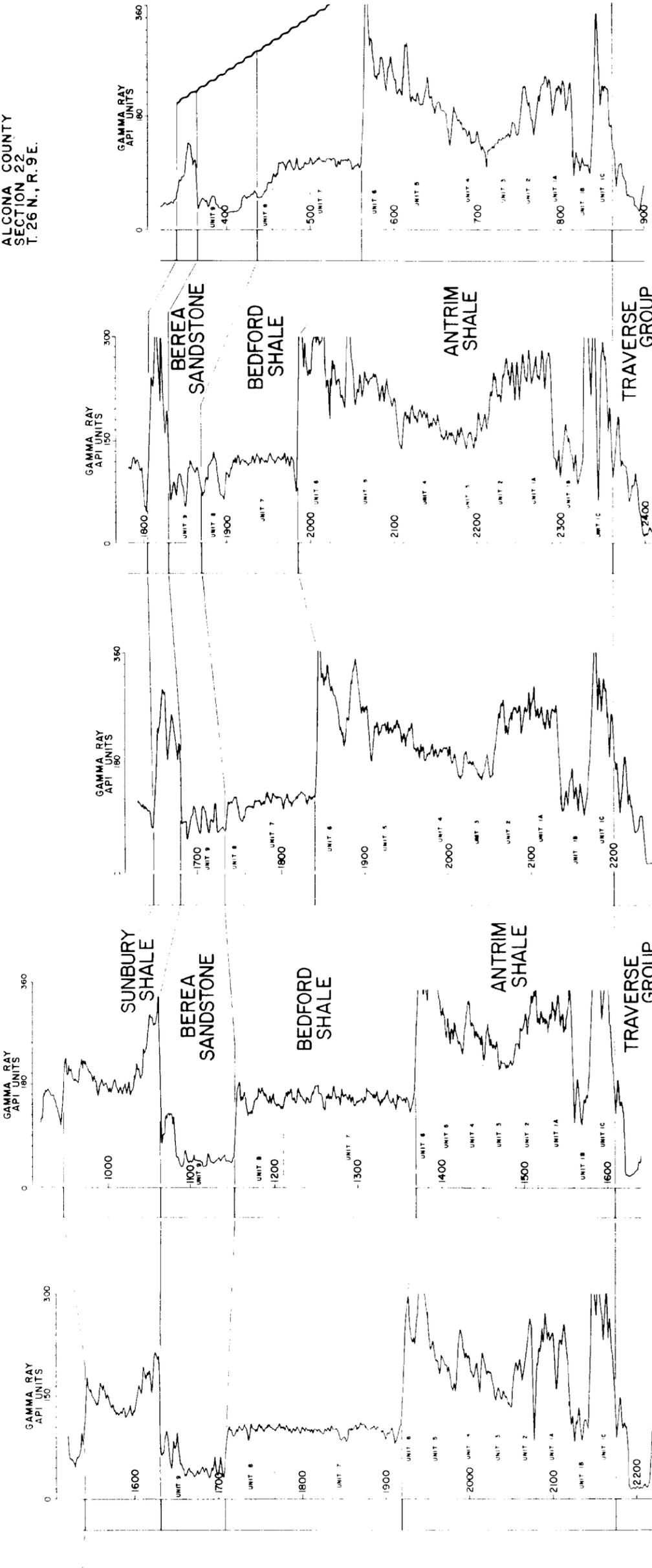
HURON COUNTY
SECTION 35
T. 17 N., R. 11 E.

HURON COUNTY
SECTION 21
T. 18 N., R. 13 E.

IOSCO COUNTY
SECTION 11
T. 21 N., R. 5 E.

IOSCO COUNTY
SECTION 28
T. 23 N., R. 5 E.

ALCONA COUNTY
SECTION 22
T. 26 N., R. 9 E.



MOBIL OIL CORP.
PERMIT NO. 29962

C. J. SIMPSON
PERMIT NO. 23899

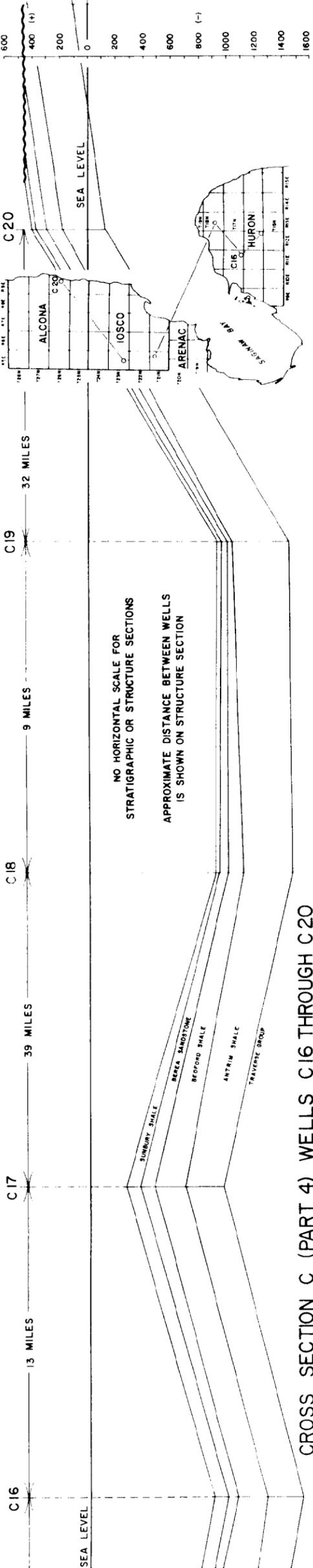
C. J. SIMPSON
PERMIT NO. 23084

SINCLAIR OIL & GAS CO.
PERMIT NO. 23420

C. J. SIMPSON
PERMIT NO. 23208

PREPARED BY GARLAND D. ELLS
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION

FOR
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
UNDER U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY CONTRACT EX-76-C-01-2346



CROSS SECTION C (PART 4) WELLS C16 THROUGH C20

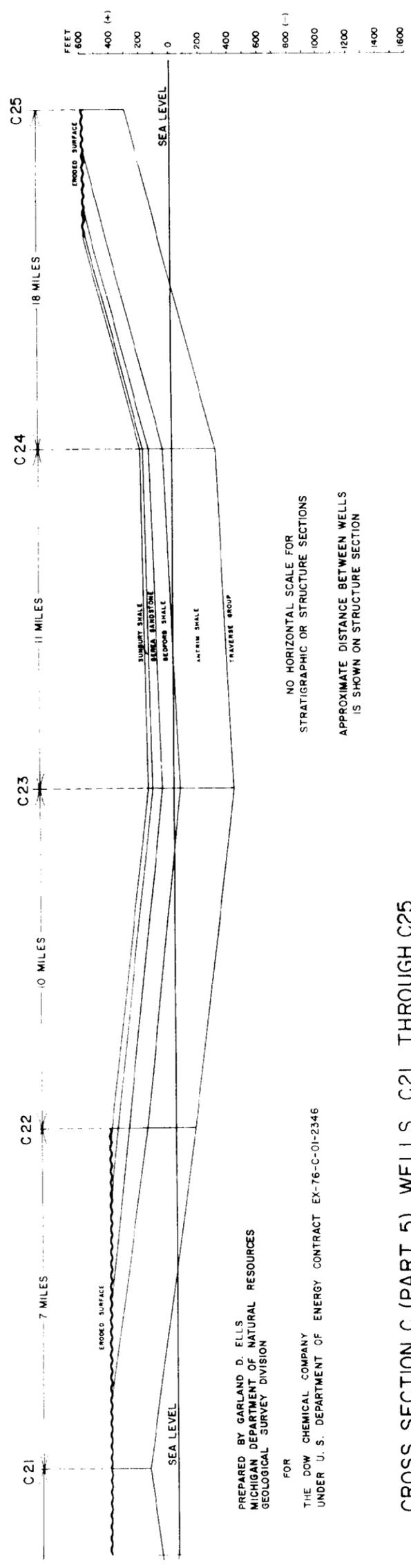
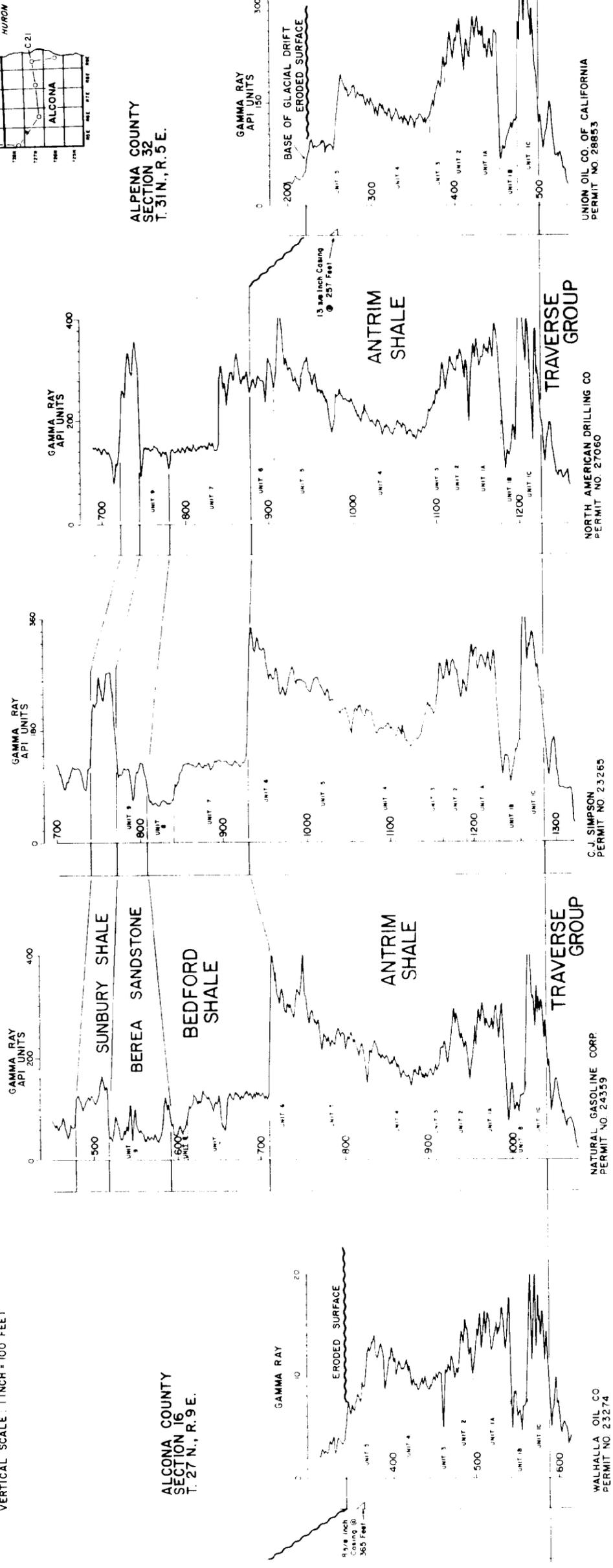
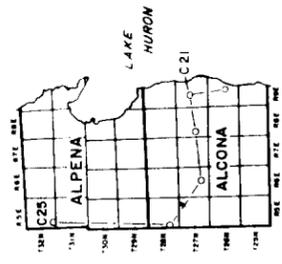
ALCONA COUNTY
SECTION 20
T. 27 N., R. 8 E.

ALCONA COUNTY
SECTION 27
T. 27 N., R. 6 E.

ALCONA COUNTY
SECTION 30
T. 28 N., R. 5 E.

ALCONA COUNTY
SECTION 32
T. 31 N., R. 5 E.

DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION
ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE.
VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET



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MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION

FOR
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
UNDER U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY CONTRACT EX-76-C-01-2346

NO HORIZONTAL SCALE FOR
STRATIGRAPHIC OR STRUCTURE SECTIONS
APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN WELLS
IS SHOWN ON STRUCTURE SECTION

DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE. VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET.

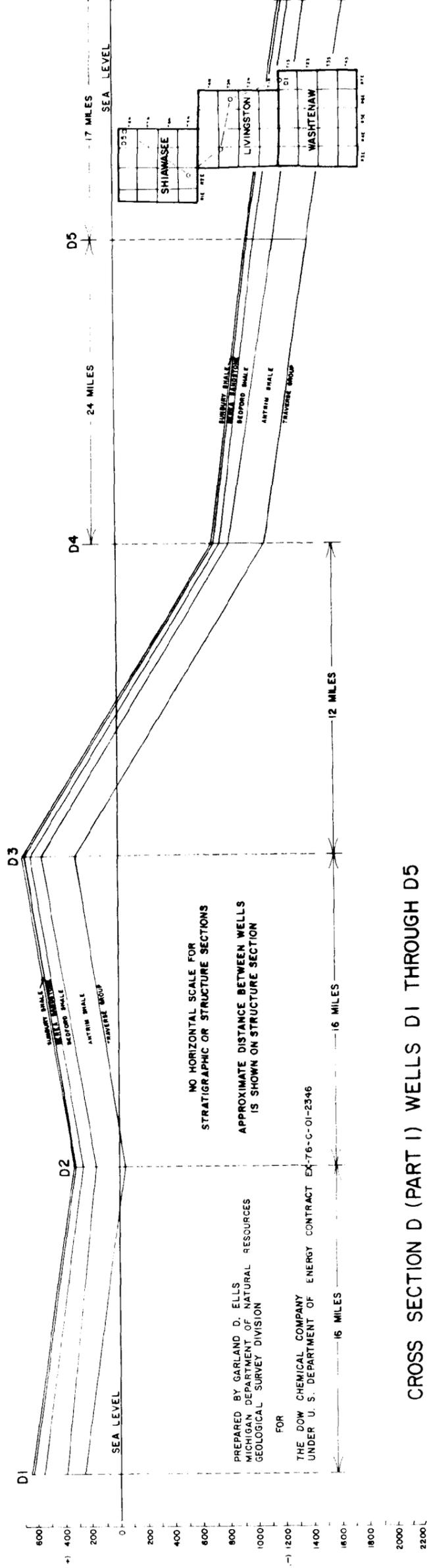
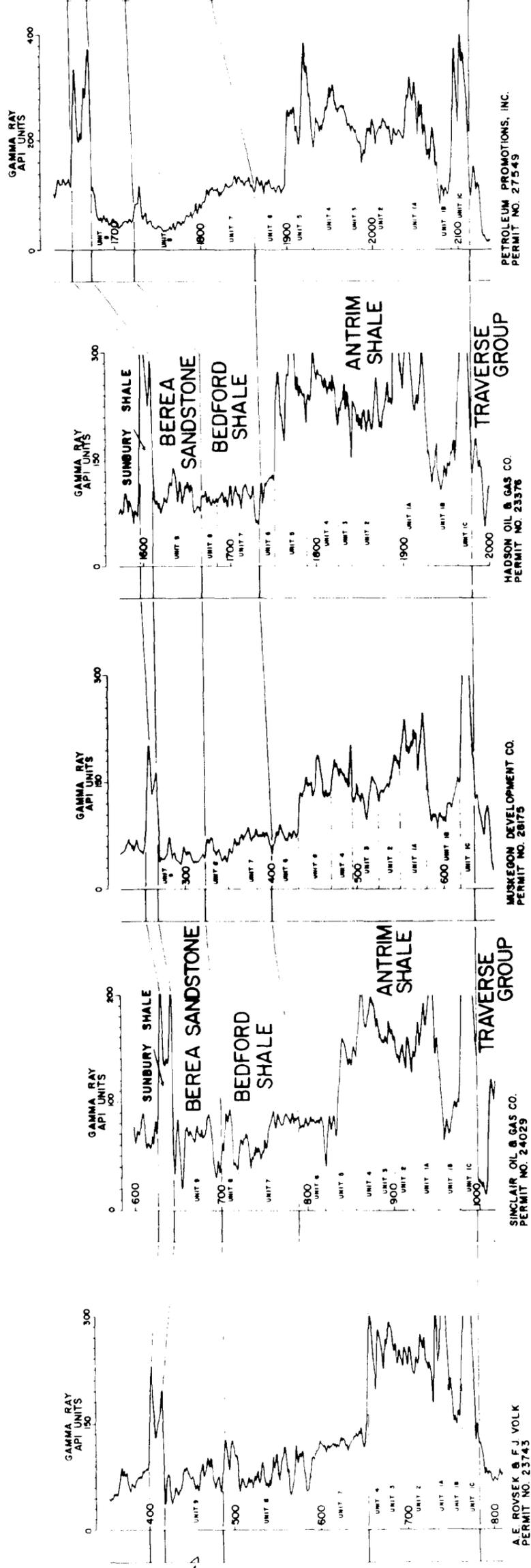
WASHTENAW COUNTY
SECTION 3
T. 1 S., R. 7 E.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
SECTION 22
T. 3 N., R. 6 E.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
SECTION 1
T. 3 N., R. 3 E.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY
SECTION 22
T. 5 N., R. 2 E.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY
SECTION 12
T. 8 N., R. 4 E.



CROSS SECTION D (PART I) WELLS D1 THROUGH D5

DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE. VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

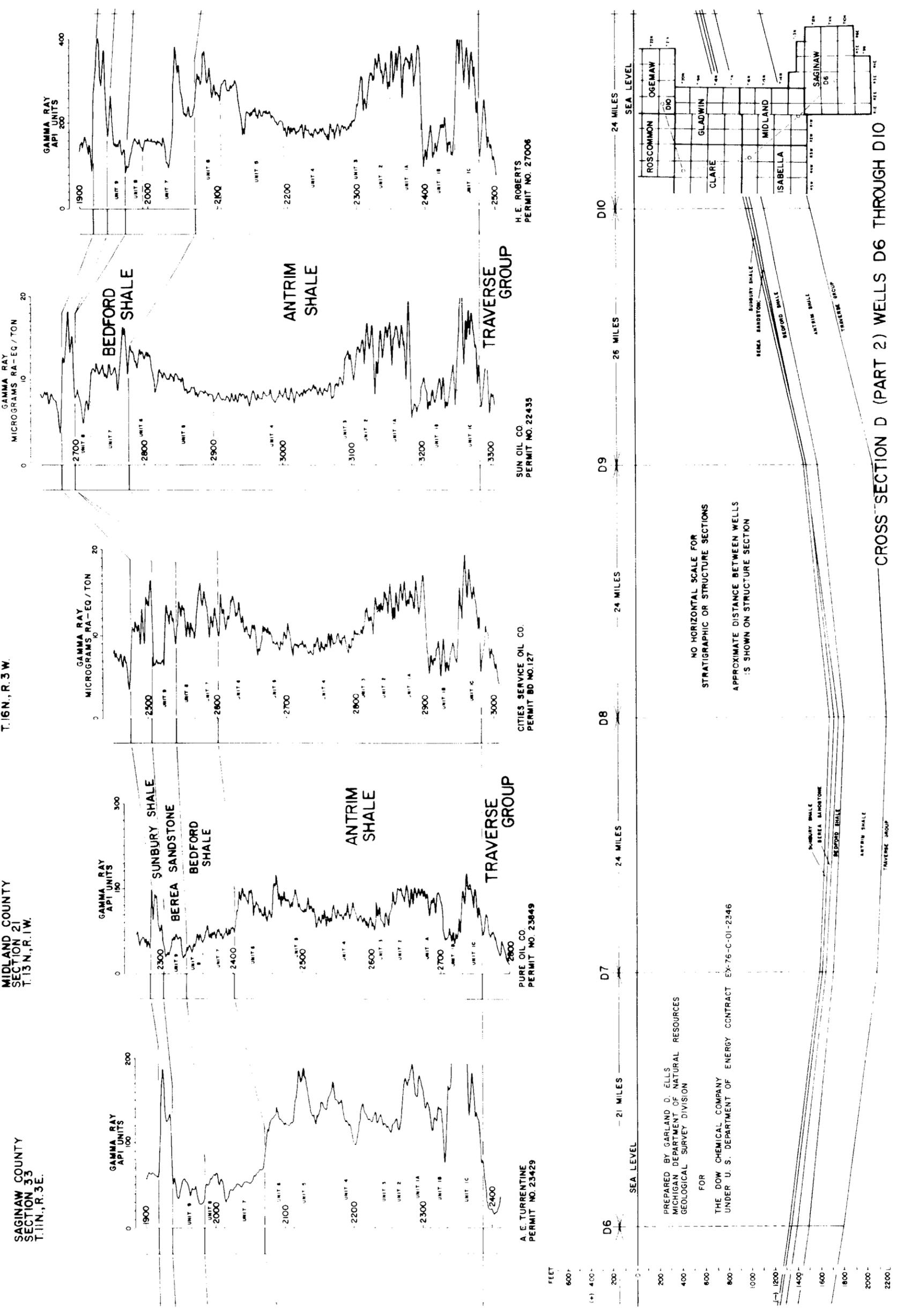
SAGINAW COUNTY SECTION 33 T. 11 N., R. 3 E.

MIDLAND COUNTY SECTION 21 T. 13 N., R. 1 W.

ISABELLA COUNTY SECTION 17 T. 16 N., R. 3 W.

CLARE COUNTY SECTION 21 T. 20 N., R. 4 W.

OGEMAW COUNTY SECTION 10 T. 21 N., R. 1 E.



NO HORIZONTAL SCALE FOR STRATIGRAPHIC OR STRUCTURE SECTIONS APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN WELLS IS SHOWN ON STRUCTURE SECTION

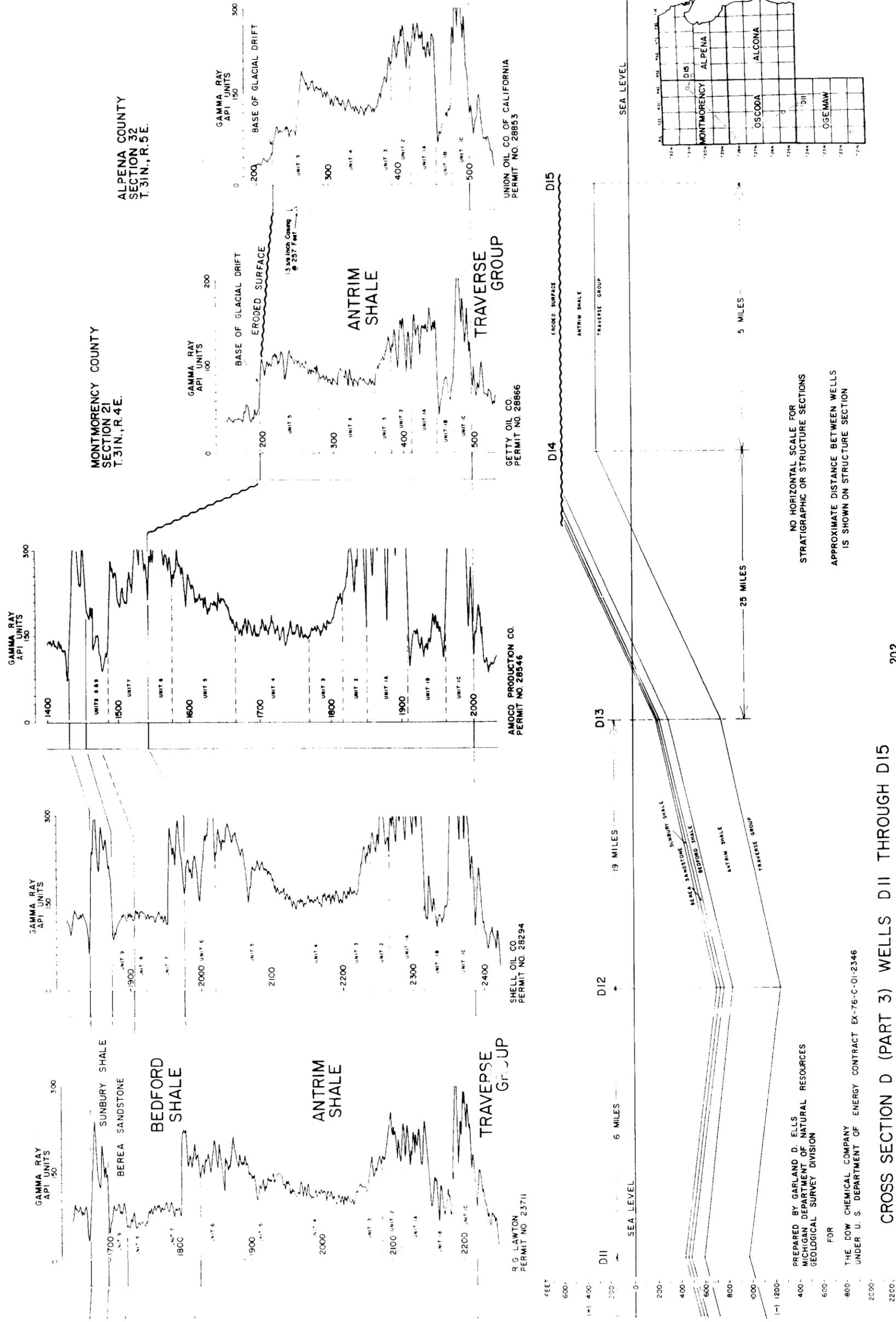
CROSS SECTION D (PART 2) WELLS D6 THROUGH D10

OGEMAW COUNTY
SECTION 4
T. 24 N., R. 3 E.

OSCODA COUNTY
SECTION 12
T. 25 N., R. 2 E.

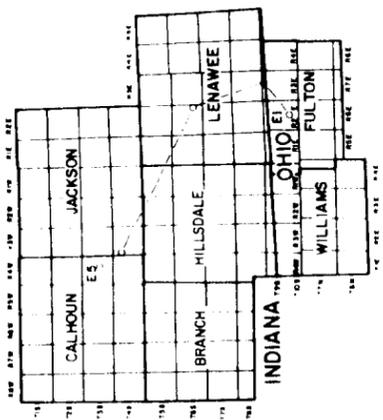
OSCODA COUNTY
SECTION 16
T. 28 N., R. 1 E.

DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION
ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE
VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET



NO HORIZONTAL SCALE FOR
STRATIGRAPHIC OR STRUCTURE SECTIONS
APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN WELLS
IS SHOWN ON STRUCTURE SECTION

CROSS SECTION D (PART 3) WELLS D11 THROUGH D15



DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE. VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

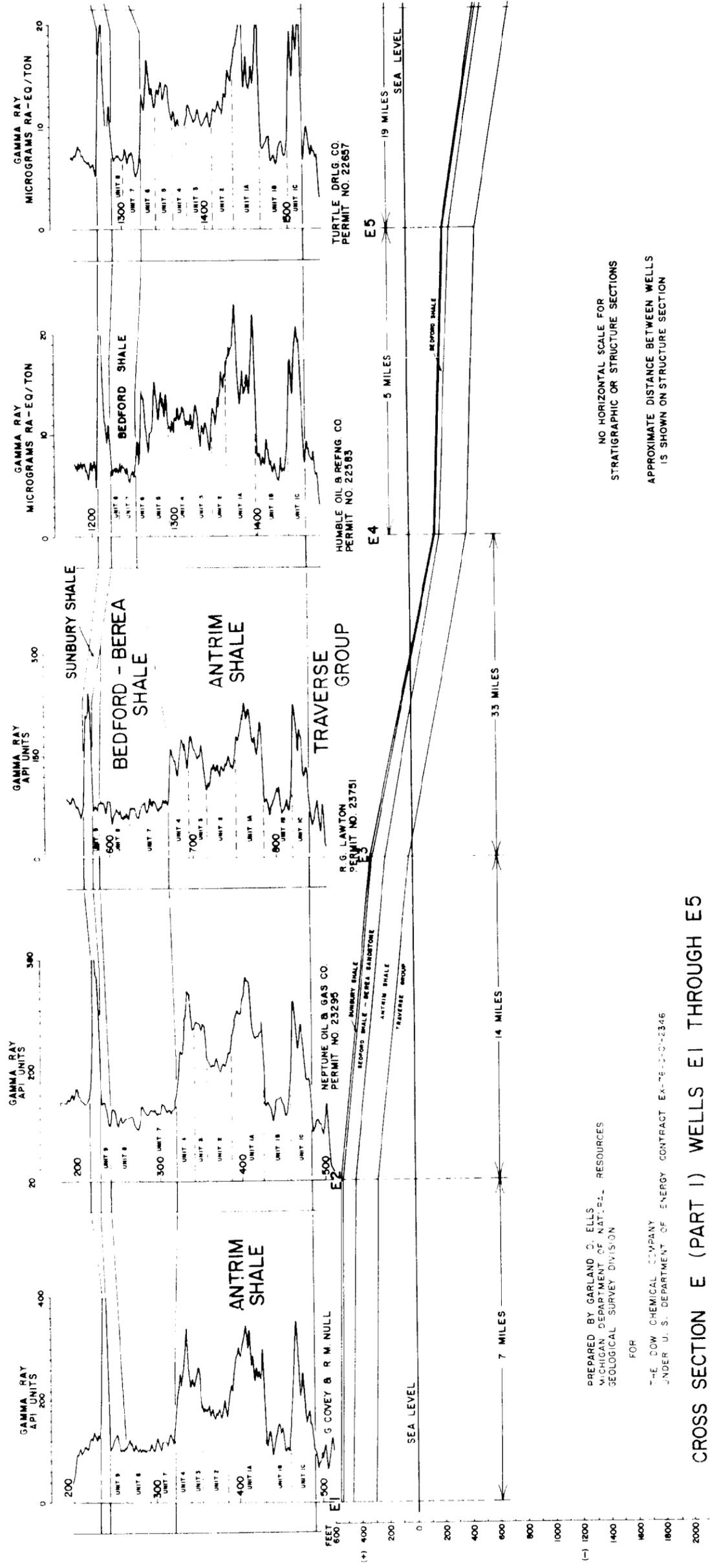
FULTON COUNTY
SECTION 34
T. 9 S., R. 2 E.
OHIO

LENAAWEE COUNTY
SECTION 3
T. 9 S., R. 3 E.

LENAAWEE COUNTY
SECTION 25
T. 6 S., R. 2 E.

JACKSON COUNTY
SECTION 7
T. 4 S., R. 3 W.

CALHOUN COUNTY
SECTION 22
T. 3 S., R. 4 W.



NO HORIZONTAL SCALE FOR STRATIGRAPHIC OR STRUCTURE SECTIONS
APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN WELLS IS SHOWN ON STRUCTURE SECTION

PREPARED BY GARLAND D. ELLS
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
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CROSS SECTION E (PART 1) WELLS E1 THROUGH E5

DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE. VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

E11	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E12	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E13	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E14	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E15	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E16	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E17	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E18	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E19	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E20	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E21	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E22	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E23	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E24	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E25	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E26	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E27	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E28	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E29	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E30	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E31	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E32	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E33	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E34	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E35	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E36	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E37	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E38	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E39	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E40	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E41	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E42	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E43	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E44	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E45	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E46	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E47	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E48	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E49	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E50	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E51	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
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E56	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
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E58	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E59	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E60	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E61	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E62	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E63	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E64	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E65	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E66	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E67	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E68	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E69	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	
E70	MONTCALM		IONIA		CALHOUN	

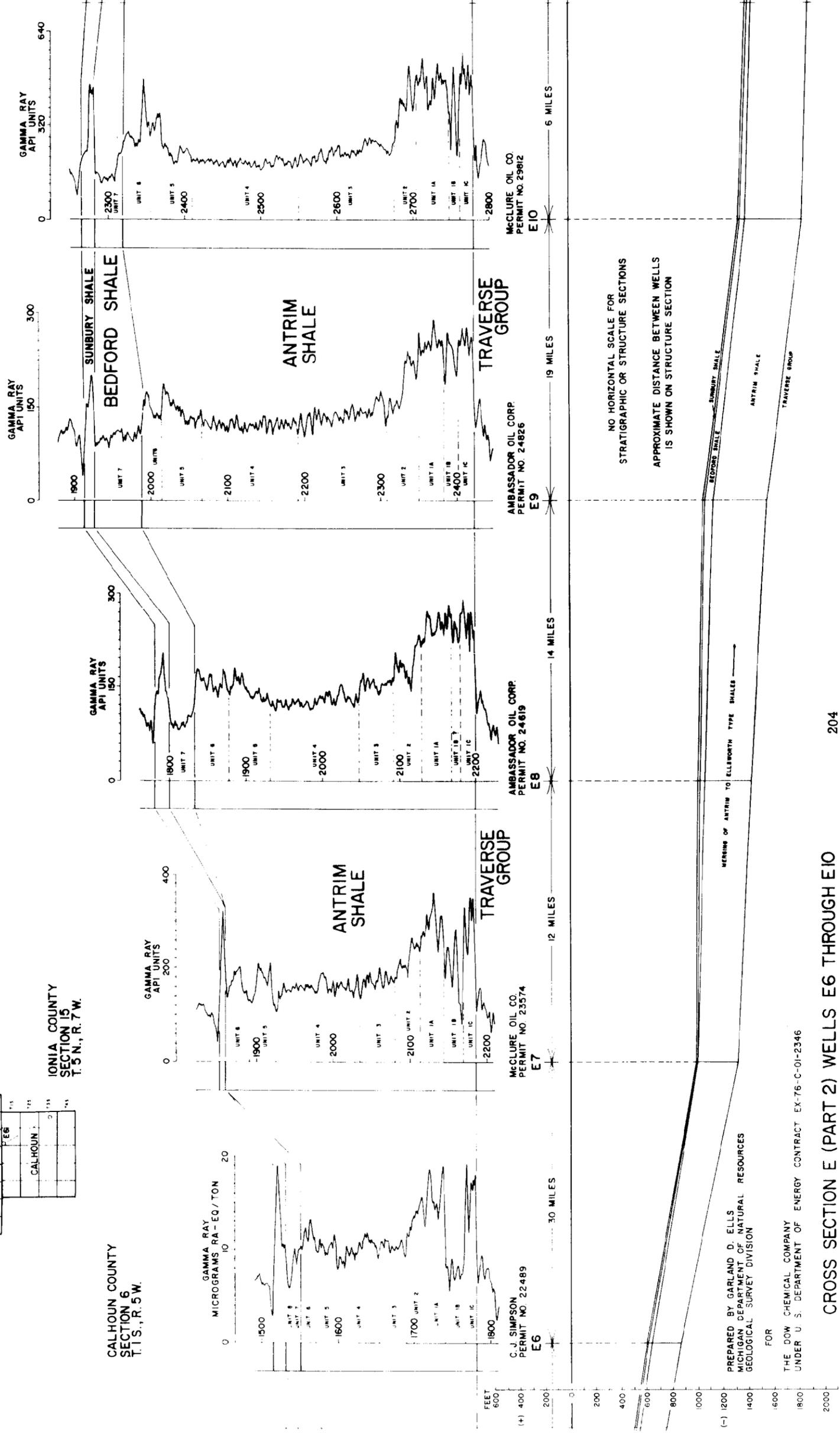
KENT COUNTY
SECTION 6
T. 8N., R. 9W.

IONIA COUNTY
SECTION 34
T. 7N., R. 8W.

MONTCALM COUNTY
SECTION 1
T. 11N., R. 9W.

IONIA COUNTY
SECTION 15
T. 5N., R. 7W.

CALHOUN COUNTY
SECTION 6
T. 1S., R. 5W.



CROSS SECTION E (PART 2) WELLS E6 THROUGH E10

FOR
PREPARED BY GARLAND D. ELLS
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
UNDER U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY CONTRACT EX-76-C-01-2346

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MISSAUKEE COUNTY
SECTION 2
T. 24 N., R. 5 W.

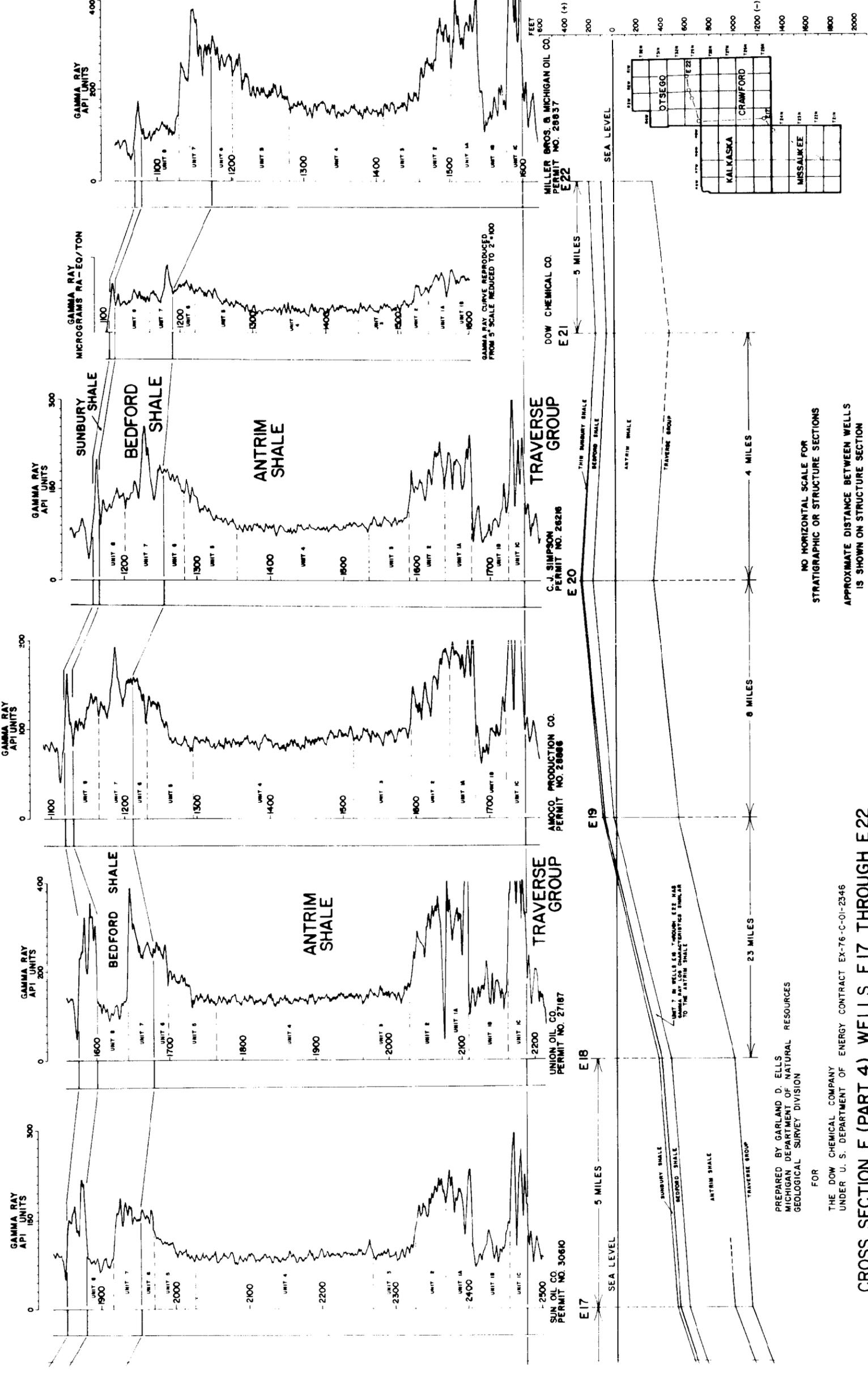
CRAWFORD COUNTY
SECTION 21
T. 25 N., R. 4 W.

OTSEGO COUNTY
SECTION 32
T. 29 N., R. 4 W.

OTSEGO COUNTY
SECTION 16
T. 29 N., R. 3 W.

OTSEGO COUNTY
SECTION 7
T. 29 N., R. 2 W.

OTSEGO COUNTY
SECTION 1
T. 29 N., R. 2 W.



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CROSS SECTION E (PART 4) WELLS E17 THROUGH E22

NO HORIZONTAL SCALE FOR
STRATIGRAPHIC OR STRUCTURE SECTIONS
APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN WELLS
IS SHOWN ON STRUCTURE SECTION

CLARE COUNTY
SECTION 21
T. 19N., R. 6W.

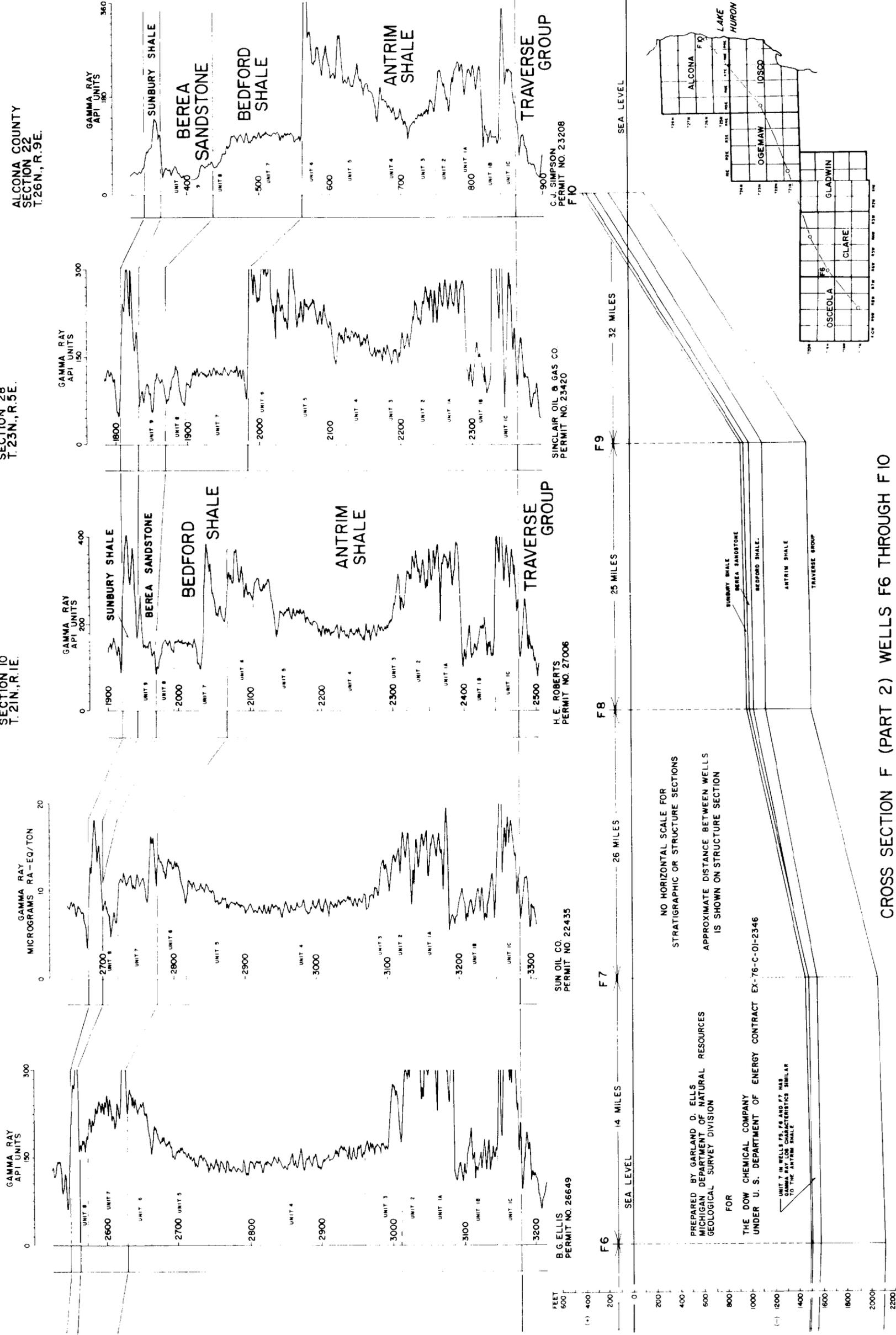
CLARE COUNTY
SECTION 21
T. 20N., R. 4W.

OGEMAW COUNTY
SECTION 10
T. 21N., R. 1E.

IOSCO COUNTY
SECTION 28
T. 23N., R. 5E.

ALCONA COUNTY
SECTION 22
T. 26N., R. 9E.

DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION
ARE MEASUREMENTS FROM THE SURFACE.
VERTICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET



CROSS SECTION F (PART 2) WELLS F6 THROUGH F10